The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1886.

The Week.

WE have now three candidates for the mayoralty of New York who are stigmatized as free-traders, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Roosevelt, and Mr. George. It is known that all three are in favor of tariff reform. There are shades of difference among them as to the measure of reform that would be beneficial, but in the lingo of protection they are all alike British free-traders, enemies of American industry, and tools of the Cobden Club. Now what inference will the country draw from this remarkable concatenation? Some people may conclude that the city of New York has been debauched by the importers or flooded with British gold. Cable telegrams announced two shipments of gold last week from England—one of $1,100,000 and one of $1,600,000—a total sum of $2,700,000. This has a suspicious look when three free-traders are nominated for the mayoralty simultaneously, and no protectionist is nominated for that office by anybody. We say that some people are likely to draw this inference. But our inference is, that when the exigencies of politics require all parties to seek men of high intelligence and character, these are pretty sure to turn up free-traders, or men who hold that tariff reform is one of the imperative requirements of the day. We cannot otherwise explain this remarkable coincidence.

The uneasiness of the *Times* about Mr. Hewitt is very marked, and apparently increases. On Wednesday week it ridiculed his "determination 'to lay his frail life on the altar of his country'" by going back to Congress. On Thursday it proffered him its "profound sympathy" while engaged in "the laborious process of making up his mind" whether he would accept the nomination for the mayoralty, and declared that any delay would be "unbearable." On Friday it recurred in a sympathetic vein to the "state of his health," as making it natural he should insist on having a good President of the Board of Aldermen. It also warned him that if he thinks "his character is a sufficient guarantee" that he will fill the vacancies which may occur during his term of office in a proper manner, he is mistaken, because the "pressure" on him will demand "a degree of firmness which is altogether exceptional among public men." But then what is poor Hewitt to do? He cannot die till his time comes, or even promise to die during his term of office. His health is just as good, and, we think, better than that of the *Times's* first choice. He made up his mind in a day about the mayoralty, which is fully up to the average time taken by the editor of the *Times* to clear his brain on subjects of equal moment. And as to the "pressure," we suppose that he would say that he is himself an "exceptional" public man, and that, therefore, his firmness is exceptional. The reason, in fact, why his nomination is received with such favor is, that he is considered exceptional all over. Everybody who is worth much in this world is exceptional. The *Times* is an exceptional newspaper, with exceptional views, which it expresses in an exceptional manner. Let us be thankful that it does not consider Mr. Hewitt a born knave, or an irredeemable scoundrel, or a fool, or a sneak thief, or an irreclaimable liar or drunkard or ass.

Mr. George's letter to Mr. Hewitt is a very fair-sounding document, and, to one not accustomed to look beneath the surface, would seem to be a good answer to Mr. Hewitt's letter of acceptance. Mr. Hewitt said that the Henry George movement was an attempt to array class against class, and was therefore at war with the American idea of government. This Mr. George denies, and, in order to show that Mr. Hewitt's interpretation is erroneous, he quotes the following plank from the platform of the convention which nominated him:

"We declare the true purpose of Government to be the maintenance of that sacred right of property which gives to every one opportunity to employ his labor, and security that he shall enjoy its fruits; to prevent the strong from oppressing the weak, and the unscrupulous from robbing the honest; and to do, for the equal benefit of all, such things as can be better done by organized society than by individuals; and *we aim at the abolition of all laws which give to any class of citizens advantages, either judicial, financial, industrial, or political, that are not equally shared by all others.*"

We suppose that this declaration was drawn by Mr. George himself, since, so far as it is outspoken, it corresponds with his teachings, and, so far as it is not outspoken, it can be interpreted according to his teachings. The words we have put in *italics* were not inserted as a rhetorical flourish. They affirm that there are laws that give to some class of citizens advantages that are not equally shared by others, and that these should be abolished. What are they? If there be any such laws, then the American system of government, of which equal rights are the beginning, middle, and end, has strangely failed. Read by the light of Mr. George's books, the paragraph has a very distinct meaning, for he holds that the right of property in land does give to one class of citizens, namely land-owners, advantages not equally shared by others. This is all that there is in the Henry George philosophy. This right he would abolish by confiscation; but since difficulties of detail would arise from an attempt to eject land-owners, he would confiscate through the taxing power, by taking the entire rental value of land annually for public uses. He scouts the idea of making any compensation to the owners for the value of the land itself, since they ought never to have owned it at all.

We regret that Mr. George should have "shaded" his doctrines a little in another part of his letter, where he says:

"The platform on which I stand, and which I wish you would compare with the platform on which you stand, contains, among other things to which you probably would not object, a declaration to which I infer you do object, viz.: That all taxation upon buildings and improvements ought to be abolished, and *that taxes should be levied on the value of land irrespective of improvements.* The office to which we both aspire gives its occupant no power to carry this principle into practice; but it is true, as you intimate, that what a man stands for as well as what he can do, is a legitimate subject of consideration in his election."

Now, the "platform" upon which Mr. George was nominated must be interpreted according to the larger and broader one which the candidate has been constructing for himself some ten years past. When the platform says that "taxes should be levied on the value of land irrespective of improvements," it means that the entire annual value of land, irrespective of improvements, should be taken by the tax gatherer—in other words, that the entire value should be seized by the State. Mr. George acknowledges that "what a man stands for, as well as what he can do, is a legitimate subject of consideration in his election." Well, this is what he stands for—confiscation of landed property by the State without compensation to the owners. If this idea could be realized, how long would it be before confiscation of railroads and telegraphs and everything else which is termed a monopoly would begin? There are scattered phrases in Mr. George's writings which show that no great resistance would be met from him in the application of his doctrine to railroads.

In his message to Congress last December, President Cleveland made a long and powerful argument against further coinage of the silver dollar, concluding with this unequivocal declaration: "I recommend the suspension of the compulsory coinage of silver dollars, directed by the law passed in February, 1878." In a stump speech at Boston Tuesday evening, Senator Dawes of Massachusetts, during a diatribe against Mr. Cleveland, said: "The President could not wait until his inauguration before he thundered forth his condemnation of the coinage of the depreciated silver dollar, but a committee of the faithful waited upon him at Albany and took him by the ear, and he has been silent upon that subject ever since." This is a fair sample of the speech, and the speech was characteristic of the man. Mr. Dawes's term expires next March, and Massachusetts will justify the worst that has been said of her political degeneracy if she does not seize the opportunity to get rid of him.

The effects of applying business principles to the conduct of the Government offices at Washington are becoming apparent. Under the spoils system, when the head of the office abandoned his duties for weeks to run a Republican campaign in a "pivotal" State, the clerks, as was to be expected, were very remiss in their attendance, and there was a heavy loss from their unwarranted absence. Since it became known that efficiency instead of partisan service was the test of retention, there has been a marked change in this respect. The aggregate number of days' work lost by the absence of clerks from the Pension Bureau during the fiscal year ending with June 30, 1886, the first full year under a Democratic Administration, was only 38,652,

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against 54,316 during the year ending with June 30, 1885, which included the last eight months of Republican rule, or only about two-thirds as much. As the improvement set in with the advent of a Democratic Administration in March, 1885 the contrast with the last full year under a Republican Commissioner—that ending with June 30, 1884—would be still more marked. Both the taxpayers at large and applicants for pensions suffered by the laxity which permitted unjustifiable absence, as clerks were paid for service which they did not render, and old soldiers failed to have their papers acted upon because the clerks were not at their desks when they ought to have been. It is an amusing commentary upon the claim of the Republican politicians that their party is the special friend of the soldier, that the Pension Bureau never made such rapid progress with its work under Republican rule as since the Democrats came into power. But how could it be expected that subordinates would be efficient when they saw that most efficient chief, Mr. Bentley of Wisconsin, removed by Garfield in 1881 to make a place for an Indiana politician, whose "claims" were based on partisan service of the lowest sort in the canvass of 1880?

Mr. Blaine has started for Pennsylvania to help "save" that State to the Republicans, and thus show that the heart of the American people still beats true to the great principle that the tariff is so sacred a thing that it must not even be revised. The speech which he is delivering at intervals throughout the State is the same old tariff speech which provoked the ringing of the "chestnut" bell by his Maine auditors a few weeks ago, varied only by an occasional outburst of Bourbonism on the sectional issue, as when he says that "the people of Pennsylvania are fighting over again the precise issues that were presented a quarter of a century ago in the person of Mr. Buchanan and in the person of Abraham Lincoln."

Mr. Blaine is distressed because negroes at the South do not get as large pay as whites at the North, their wages being, according to his New York organ, the *Tribune*, "over 100 per cent. less." It is, unfortunately, impossible to secure data for comparisons in most cases, but there is one class whose wages in the various States can be exactly computed. This is, moreover, a class whose treatment is universally held to be an excellent test of the condition of civilization in a community—the teachers in the public schools. "It appears from the report of the National Bureau of Education," the Portland *Advertiser* has correctly said, "that the average rate of women teachers in Maine is less than in any other State or in any Territory." The last report of Mr. N. A. Luce, State Superintendent of Common Schools in Maine, places the average wages of female teachers, who constitute four-fifths of all teachers, at $16.28 per month. South Carolina is a State with five negroes to every three whites, and the schools are supported almost exclusively by the taxation of the whites. The last report of Mr. A. Coward, the State Superintendent of Education, shows that the average wages of female teachers (a large proportion of whom are colored) are $24.48 per month, or one-half larger than are paid white women in Maine. Alabama is a State with almost as many negroes as whites. The last report of Mr. Solomon Palmer, State Superintendent of Education, contains a table giving the average monthly pay of teachers in white and colored schools for every county in the State, which shows that in half the counties the rate is higher for the colored schools than the white schools, and for the whole State is almost the same; the average monthly pay of all teachers in colored schools throughout the State being $22.78, or considerably larger than the average pay of all teachers, male and female, in Maine. The fact that such Southern States as South Carolina and Alabama pay the female teachers of their colored schools much more than Maine pays white women, ought to make Mr. Blaine rather shy of challenging comparisons between wages at the North and the South.

The Mugwump has appeared in Nebraska. The Omaha *Bee* is a leading Republican paper of that State and carries the Republican State ticket at the head of its columns. But it has bolted the Republican nomination for Congressman in its district, and it sustains its course with good Mugwump doctrine. The nominee is Church Howe, and his supporters urge the familiar plea that he is the regular Republican candidate, and that "any Republican who antagonizes him is playing into the hands of the Democracy which has so long dominated the lower house, and, in so doing, is antagonizing the Republican party of the country of which his vote will be a material national part." But the *Bee* refuses to be moved by such arguments. It declares that Mr. Howe has a twelve years' record as an active politician in Nebraska, and that this record "has been a continuous record of infamy." It avers that he has been an active agent in corrupting Nebraska politics and bringing dishonor and disgrace upon conventions and Legislatures. It affirms that "his name has been associated with all kinds of rascality, jobbery, and bribery," and it denies that a "regular nomination" entitles such a candidate to any honest Republican's support. "Before the party can command the fidelity of its followers," the *Bee* concludes a vigorous article, "its leaders must show themselves true to its principles and worthy of their support."

A notable sign of the growth of sound ideas regarding tariff reform is furnished by the announcement that David June, President of the Champion Engine Works at Fremont, Ohio, and the largest manufacturer in the Tenth Congressional District of that State, has come out in favor of Frank Hurd, the Democratic nominee and the pronounced advocate of a radical revision of the tariff. The action derives the more significance from the fact that Mr. June has always been a Republican and an active partisan. He says that he has concluded to support the Democratic candidate because he believes as a business man in the principles advocated by Mr. Hurd. This shows that the leaven which has already converted the Republicans of Minnesota so thoroughly that they nominate Vice-Presidents of the American Free-Trade League for Congress, is working in Ohio.

Mr. Perry Belmont was renominated for Congress on Thursday by a handsome majority in the Democratic Convention of the Long Island District. The opposition to him rested partly on the superstition that nobody should represent the district more than three terms—which means that nobody should go to Congress after experience and study have made him a useful member—and partly on dissatisfaction with Mr. Belmont's inefficiency as an office-broker. In his speech at the Convention, Mr. Belmont said that he did not consider it the chief aim of a Congressman's career to peddle offices, and that he should take his renomination as evidence that the people of his district desired him to give his thoughts to public affairs rather than to lighthouses and gaugerships. This was well said, and it may be added that Mr. Belmont, in spite of the office-seeking worry that nowadays falls to the lot of every Democratic Congressman, has found time to study the tasks of statesmanship, and has applied himself conscientiously to that endeavor. He has also set a first-rate example to young men, his contemporaries, by high aims and a correct life. He is one of those whom riches have not spoiled. He has gained the position of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs by diligent application to his duties, and not through favoritism or the prestige of wealth. We should esteem it a misfortune if he were not reëlected.

The Knights of Labor Convention still drags along at Richmond, but only a languid interest is now felt in its proceedings. Even the most sanguine believers in the organization now recognize that the Convention is not going to bring about any improvement in the methods of the order. Indeed, the conservative element have been powerless from the first, and the radical "Home Club" clique has had its own way. Mr. Powderly has been reëlected Grand Master Workman without opposition, but only because he had made terms with this element, and it is evident that he will be no check upon it in the future—as, indeed, he has not been since he surrendered to Martin Irons in the Southwestern strike last spring. Disintegrating influences are evidently at work, and there is now but a remote prospect that the Constitution of the United States will be amended to suit the views of the Knights of Labor, as a member of the Congressional Investigating Committee encouraged Mr. Powderly to expect a few months ago.

Every one who has read 'Gregory of Tours'—one of the most delightful books of any age—must be struck with the resemblance between some of the outbursts of violence at the South and those of the Christianized barbarians in Gaul in the seventh century—that is, the grotesque way they managed to unite ferocity with deep religious interest. The story of the Frankish chief who demanded the Communion from a bishop, and was refused because he was a notorious cut-throat and robber and fornicator, is peculiarly droll, because he compelled the

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bishop to give way by threatening to murder everybody else to whom he should administer the sacrament. Incidents almost as odd occur nearly every month at the South. The news came last week that a worshipper in one of the churches in Tennessee had been called out as if on pressing business by a messenger, and on reaching the door was seized by two brothers, one of whom held him while the other "cut" him fatally with a huge knife. Next we heard that in Gainesville, Georgia, Mr. and Mrs. George Tuck were discussing the Scriptures with a certain "Ed." Manning, at the house of a certain "Bud" Manning, and Mrs. Tuck hazarded the opinion, now so widely held by scientists and by the Dutch school of exegetists, that "Adam was not the first man God ever made." Ed. Manning, who is evidently not familiar with the latest conclusions of sceptical criticism, thereupon denounced her as "a liar," and Mr. Tuck, maddened by this personal turn to the controversy, plunged a knife in Manning's neck and killed him on the spot. In fact, there appears to be no topic, sacred or profane, familiar or unfamiliar, which one can discuss in certain circles at the South without more or less risk to life or limb.

The arrest of Jacob Sharp, James A. Richmond, and James W. Foshay on Tuesday morning confirms in the most satisfactory manner the belief that the District Attorney has obtained evidence against the bribers of the Aldermen. It will be an incalculable gain to the cause of public morals if the bribers can be convicted and sent to the penitentiary in company with the guilty Aldermen. The fate of the latter, which may be regarded as sealed, has already done more to discourage bribe-taking by public officials than anything which has happened for a quarter of a century. The notion is for the first time well disseminated that it is not only immoral to accept a bribe, but it is extremely likely to send the official who takes it to the penitentiary unless he is lucky enough to run away in time. If we can also have it shown that a similar fate awaits bribe-givers, it will be a long time before any man or body of men will venture to return to the business of buying and selling legislation. The spectacle of Jacob Sharp, the most shameless and defiant of all the corrupters of legislative bodies that we have had since Tweed, going to the penitentiary for his crimes, will have a more salutary influence than years of preaching by every pulpit and newspaper in the land.

Mr. Martine's precaution in having McCabe locked up to await his trial to-day is generally approved, as it deserves to be. McCabe may not have thought of running away, but the wonder in everybody's mind, since the evidence against the Aldermen became so overwhelming, has been that the whole of them did not flee to Canada, regardless of bail bonds and everything else. Why they should stay here and await sentence to the penitentiary has been a mystery. Probably their bondsmen are keeping a sharp eye upon them, especially since the amount has been raised to $40,000. In spite of their great profits from the "Aldermanic business" in 1884, it is doubtful if any of the indicted members has saved enough to enable him to raise $40,000 in cash as the price of liberty. It is this fact, probably, which prompts their bondsmen to look after them.

The success of the new Fifth Avenue stages is complete—too complete, in fact, to allow them to furnish room for all the persons who wish to ride in them. They are filled at nearly all hours of the day as they pass between Madison Square and Forty-second Street. Above the latter and below the former point there are usually to be found some vacant seats. We have no doubt that the company could increase the number of its stages with advantage to itself as well as to the public, and it may be that at no distant day we may have the boon of a similar line upon Madison Avenue. A demand for one there is already heard. For the first time in the history of the city we have one method of public conveyance which is regulated with a view to the comfort of the passengers. The person who gets a seat in a Fifth Avenue stage is able to enjoy it without annoyance or molestation to the end of his journey. He does not have to pass up fares, nor be sat upon, nor have his feet crushed by other people, nor is he called upon to give up his seat to ladies who crowd in after all the seats are filled. The novelty of all this is so extraordinary as to make him wonder if, after all, he may not be dreaming.

It is important to keep in mind that at the coming election a vote is to be taken on the question of calling a convention to revise the State Constitution. The political junta which controlled the Legislature last winter omitted to make any provision for printing the ballots. They would have omitted everything else necessary to give effect to the twenty-year clause of the existing Constitution if they could have done so. The clause in question being imperative, and it being within the competency of the people to vote upon the question and to make their votes effective, even without any legislation, it was deemed best to pass a bill on the subject, but it was so passed that the duty of providing ballots was imposed upon private enterprise and liberality. The enterprise has been assumed by a number of political clubs in this city and Brooklyn, and the cost has been generously assumed by the *World* newspaper. It only remains for the people to do their part. If they take sufficient interest in it to cast half a million affirmative votes, the convention will probably be called. Every voter who goes to the polls and does not vote upon this question either way, counts against the convention. The call requires a majority of all the qualified electors participating in the election.

The subjects most imperatively requiring constitutional amendment are municipal government, taxation, prison labor, and private and special legislation. We have treated the last-mentioned subject at some length heretofore, showing how the statute-book is cumbered with laws relating to trivial matters of local concern, and put together so hastily and in such slovenly shape that the courts are often unable to construe them, and are compelled virtually to enact them over again. Private legislation brings the parasites of the lobby together, and breeds the greater part of the corruption that defiles every session of the Legislature. Legislation in the municipal affairs of particular cities and towns is one branch of private and special legislation, and the branch which most needs the surgery of a constitution convention. The misery of our situation is only in part exhibited in the fact that two-thirds of all the money expended under the city government is paid for purposes and in amounts over which the taxpayers have no control. That is to say, the levying of the taxes and the disbursement of the proceeds have been decreed by members of the Legislature not responsible to us, acting under the inspiration of local "bosses." Whatever may be said of the capacity of New York city for local self-government, it is certain that she holds a club that can reach her own Aldermen. She can send them to the penitentiary or drive them in headlong flight to foreign countries when they betray their trusts, and she can put hot brands upon them for life. But she cannot reach those who plunder her from the safe retreats of the rural districts. It is most desirable that the entire responsibility for the government of the city should be left to, or rather imposed upon, the people who pay the taxes, subject only to general laws applicable to all cities of a certain class or magnitude. The city of New York has never had local self-government, and much of the lethargy of public spirit which prevails here, is undoubtedly due to the feeling that it is of no use to try to better our condition while all power resides at Albany.

The opinion seems to gain ground that the nephews of the late Gov. Tilden intend to contest the will left by him, partly upon the ground that he did not fulfil certain express or implied agreements respecting the obligations they assumed for their father in the business carried on at Lebanon, but more especially upon the ground that the law of New York does not authorize the creation of trusts in which a discretion is left to the trustees respecting the disposition of the property. As regards real estate the law is positive. It authorizes express trusts, but forbids discretionary ones. A man may devise lands to trustees for a definite object, but not for an indefinite one, not for an object to be determined by the trustees themselves. Whether this rule applies also to personal property is perhaps an open question. The bulk of Gov. Tilden's property was devised to three trustees, to be applied to some public use according to their judgment. The will was drawn by himself solely. It is known to those most intimate with him that he had intended to have a new will drawn by another lawyer, but that he delayed this important step till it was too late. If the will should be pronounced invalid, it will be a fresh illustration of the saying that no man is fit to be his own lawyer, and that no man is competent to draw his own will. Lord St. Leonards, one of the first lawyers in England, and especially eminent in the drawing and interpretation of wills, himself left one which could not be interpreted by the courts.

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SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, October 13, to TUESDAY, October 19, 1886, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE Secretary of State having found it impossible to obtain from the Spanish Government any guarantee of compliance on the part of Spain with the terms of agreement sought to be enforced by the proclamation of President Arthur of February, 1884, by which reciprocal advantages were to be secured by both Spain and the United States, the President has revoked that proclamation, and the discriminating duties are to be abandoned on October 25.

The President has appointed Col. James C. Duane to be Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., with the rank of Brigadier-General, vice Gen. Newton, resigned. He was graduated at West Point in 1848, and served all through the civil war.

Dabney H. Maury of Virginia, who was nominated to be Minister to the United States of Colombia, but failed of confirmation because it was charged that at the hotels in Washington he had proclaimed his present belief in secession, or something of that sort, was on Monday reappointed to the same position.

The Civil-Service Commissioners came to New York on Saturday to investigate the workings of the present method of conducting examinations for promotion.

Secretary Whitney has issued the following order to the commanders of all navy-yards: "A custom has grown up in navy-yards of having a list of men—employees—'suspended.' There is no authority of law for this, and you will see that it is discontinued and all such lists erased." The law provides that no new men shall be employed at navy-yards during the sixty days preceding an election, but this does not apply to men already employed and carried along upon the "suspended" roll. The above order is understood to be intended to prevent an evasion of the law, which is now possible.

Gov. West of Utah, in his report to the Secretary of the Interior, says: "The vigorous enforcement of unpopular laws against the people in the majority here, with a prospect of further and more stringent legislation, does not tend to make them more amiable. Under favorable conditions existing here for such a result, an outbreak of violence might be easily provoked. There is no militia in Utah to appeal to, as there is in other well-organized States, to suppress violence, maintain order, and enforce the laws. Even with the authority to organize a militia, I am of the opinion, with the feeling existing here, a better reliance for the preservation of the public peace will be found in the regular United States troops." Respecting the need of additional legislation, the Governor says: "Congress should not adjourn again without providing the necessary laws to bring this people to a realization of the power of the Government."

Senator Edmunds was reëlected by the Vermont Legislature on Tuesday.

The National Executive Committee of Anti-Saloon Republicans issued on Wednesday evening an address to the Republicans of the nation. After showing how the saloon has risen to a position of dangerous political power, how it breeds criminals faster than prisons can be built for them, how it defies the law and plots to prevent proper legislation, the address says: "The saloon has entered politics with its own methods and weapons. It has allied itself with the Democratic party of obstruction and reaction, and to-day rules that party with a rod of iron. While thousands of Democrats are hostile to the liquor traffic, their voice is silenced and their wishes ignored. The machinery, resources, and votes of a powerful organization are thus enlisted to defend and perpetuate this cancer of our civilization. The prestige, resources, and championship of a great historic party are needed on the side of the home and the public welfare. The Republican party is called to this place and work, and called by a cause as genuine and majestic as that which summoned it into existence."

The Committee of the Independents appointed at a recent meeting in Boston has prepared an address to the "independent voters of Massachusetts" in behalf of John F. Andrew. "The Democrats," it says, "are turning to leaders whose sincere devotion to reform is shown by their acts, while Republican aspiration is directed to men whose record proves their determined hostility. President Cleveland and his associates are leading the Democratic party up. Mr. Blaine and his allies are dragging the Republican party down. While the present Administration controls the national Government, we know that the law will be administered faithfully. If Mr. Andrew shall be chosen Governor of Massachusetts, we are equally sure that reform will be secure against disaster here." The address reviews the claims of the two parties upon the Independents, and concludes with an appeal to those who believe in a revised tariff, a reformed civil service, and an honest currency, and who think that patriotic devotion to duty should be encouraged and the base struggle for place rebuked, to support the candidates who represent these principles for both State and national officers. Among the signers are: Charles R. Codman, the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Darwin E. Ware, Edward Atkinson, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, James Russell Lowell, William Everett, George Fred Williams, Henry L. Pierce, Theodore Lyman, and many others whose names are almost as familiar outside of the State as in Boston.

The County Democracy on Thursday night nominated Abram S. Hewitt, the candidate previously named by Tammany Hall, for Mayor. The rest of the ticket was completed with Tammany and County Democracy men in fair apportionment. Mr. Hewitt has accepted the nomination. Theodore Roosevelt has been nominated for Mayor by the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, and also by the Republicans, and has accepted.

Mr. Powderly was reëlected Master Workman of the Knights of Labor in Richmond on Wednesday by acclamation.

In the Knights of Labor Convention on Tuesday the report of the Finance Committee was adopted. It increased Powderly's salary from $1,500 to $5,000, the salaries of the Secretary and Treasurer from $1,200 to $2,000, and the pay of the Executive Board and the General Worthy Foreman from $3 a day to $4 a day and expenses, while on duty.

The Home Club has elected five members out of seven in the Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor, and therefore practically controls the order.

Mr. Blaine addressed a large audience of Republicans in Philadelphia on Saturday evening. He continued his tour across the State, speaking briefly while the train stopped at a number of places, and addressing a large audience in Harrisburg on Monday. He spoke on Tuesday at Lewistown, Huntingdon, and Tyrone City, arriving at Pittsburgh in the evening. The burden of his speeches is "British free trade."

David June, President of the Champion Engine Works of Fremont, O., and a life-long Republican, will support Frank Hurd (Dem.) for Congress on his tariff-reform platform.

The Chicago striking pork-packers persuaded Armour's 1,500 beef-butchers to join them, and declared a boycott on Armour's meats. On Monday afternoon about 12,000 of them met on the prairie and almost unanimously agreed to return to work on the ten-hour plan. The packing-house owners will retain all their new men, but hope also to take back most of the old ones. Pinkerton's men guarded the stock-yards during the strike.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania handed down on Monday a per-curiam opinion in the South Pennsylvania case, affirming the decision of the Dauphin County Court and ordering the appellants to pay the costs. The decision of the Court was a severe blow to the claims of the Pennsylvania Road. Five distinct appeals were involved, and embraced those of the Pennsylvania and Northern Central concerning the lease of the Beech Creek and the Pennsylvania, Bedford and Bridgeport Railroads, and the Pennsylvania Company as to the lease of the South Pennsylvania Railroad. In all these cases the decision of the lower court was sustained. This leaves the South Pennsylvania Road in the hands of the originators of the scheme; and although the control is nominally with the Vanderbilts, the road is really controlled by the minority, which favors the completion of the road.

The Indian Conference at Lake Mohonk on Thursday adopted a resolution praising President Cleveland for his public and private utterances expressing his interest in securing justice, education, and ultimately citizenship for the Indians; for his revocation of the order opening to white settlers the Crow Creek reservation and the ejectment from Indian lands of illegal occupants and armed intruders. Other resolutions were adopted criticising the wholesale removals and appointments in the Indian service made by the Administration, and recommending the immediate application of civil-service rules to the Indian service. The resolutions were adopted with only half-a-dozen dissenters.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention at Chicago voted by dioceses on Saturday, on the resolution offered by Mr. S. Corning Judd of Chicago, which provided that the words "Protestant Episcopal" be expunged from the Prayer Book and laws of the Church. The Southern delegates generally voted in favor of the resolution, and the Eastern dioceses against it, but nearly every diocese was divided on the question. The vote was as follows: Ayes 112, noes 185. The comparatively strong vote in favor of the proposition was a surprise to the Convention.

In the Atlanta (Ga.) City Council on Monday the Mayor vetoed the ordinance permitting the sale of beer. Prohibition is now fully enforced in the city.

The bondsman of Henry L. Sayles, the indicted ex-Alderman, on Monday presented in court a certified check for $25,000, the full amount of bail which had been forfeited. The District Attorney then asked that the trial of ex-Alderman Francis McCabe be set down for Thursday next, and that in the meantime he be taken into custody. This was a great surprise to Mr. McCabe and his counsel, who were in court. The Court granted the motion, and McCabe was taken to Ludlow Street Jail.

Another move in the Broadway Railroad cases was made on Tuesday, when Jacob Sharp, James A. Richmond, ex-President of the road, and James W. Foshay, ex-Treasurer, were arrested, twenty indictments having been found against each of them by the Grand Jury. They were admitted to bail in the sum of $50,000 each. Thomas B. Kerr, the former Secretary of the road, surrendered himself in the evening, and was likewise admitted to $50,000 bail.

A great gale swept over the country from the Gulf of Mexico to the Lakes during the week. The town of Sabine Pass, Texas, at the mouth of the Sabine River, was swept out of existence by the rapid rise of the waters on October 12. The whole country round was devastated. On Thursday the gale did considerable damage in Chicago and Buffalo, as well as in towns in Illinois and Indiana. In Louisiana, between Port Eads and Point à la Hache, crops worth $200,000 were destroyed by the high waters. The village Johnson's Bayou, La., was also swept away, with even greater destruction of human life. Thousands of cattle

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were drowned. An appeal has been made for the survivors, who have lost everything.

The total number of persons who lost their lives at Sabine Pass was 102, and at Johnson's Bayou 145. The destitute at the former place number 300, and at the latter 1,200.

Yellow fever has reappeared at Biloxi, Miss.

The Rev. John Forsyth, D. D., LL. D., died in Newburgh on Sunday night, in his seventy-sixth year. He had been Professor in the Theological Seminary, Newburgh; Professor of Latin in Princeton College, Professor in Rutgers College, and Chaplain and Professor in the West Point Military Academy. In 1882 he was placed on the retired list of the army.

Col. Charles Whittlesey, the distinguished geologist and scholar, died in Cleveland, O., on Monday morning, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. From 1838 to 1860 he was engaged on the geological survey of Ohio and on various mineralogical and geological surveys. In the civil war he was Assistant Quartermaster General. At the battles of Shiloh and Fort Donelson he commanded the Third Brigade of Gen. Wallace's division. In April, 1862, he resigned his commission and took up again his scientific work. He published a number of works, and was the author of thirty published essays and reports.

FOREIGN.

Gen. Kaulbars, the Russian military agent, was suddenly ordered on Wednesday to abandon his proposed journey to Rumelia. He left Varna on Thursday morning for Rustchuk.

It is reported that Russia has informed the Powers that the immediate occupation of Bulgaria is necessary. The London *Post's* Vienna correspondent asserts that Turkey has rejected Russian overtures for joint action against England and Austria. The inducement offered was the reoccupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Turkey, Russia to claim a protectorate over and occupy Bulgaria, Egypt to be occupied by a mixed French and Turkish garrison under the supreme command of a French general, and Greece to be given back her lost territory. The proposals also referred to a Russian campaign against India. France strongly supported Russia, and offered financial assistance to Turkey.

The elections in Bulgaria for members of the Great Sobranye have resulted in the return of 480 Government candidates, of 26 members of the Zankoff party, and of 15 adherents of M. Karaveloff. The Sobranye has been summoned to meet on October 27 at Tirnova.

Russia has presented another note to the Bulgarian Government, declaring the recent elections illegal, and demanding the postponement of the meeting of the Sobranye. The Government refuses to yield. It is stated that Gen. Kaulbars is trying to win over the garrisons at Varna, Shumla, Widdin, and Tirnova, hoping that, acting under the supreme command of the military authorites at Rustchuk, they will work a revolution in favor of Russia.

All the Powers, including England, have formally assured Russia that they disavow Prince Alexander's return to Bulgaria, and will not approve of his reëlection to the throne. Russia has announced that she does not accept the recent elections to the Sobranye as legal.

The French Chambers assembled on Thurs day. The Senate arranged its order of business and adjourned. In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Goblet, Minister of Public Instruction, asked priority for a bill dealing with primary education. Bishop Treppel moved that the budget have precedence, on the ground that it was necessary to know the country's financial position before voting more money. M. Goblet was supported by 317 members and opposed by 224. M. Aube, Minister of Marine, laid upon the table a bill to reorganize the navy at a cost of 150,000,000 francs. M. Sadi-Carnot, French Minister of Finance, has tendered his resignation.

A severe contest took place in the French Chamber of Deputies on Monday evening over the order of the day, which related to measures concerning the strike at Vierzon, in Cher. The Chamber debated the strike, and voted the order of the day, pure and simple, despite the Government's objection. M. Sarrien, Minister of the Interior, representing the moderate element in the Government, resigned. M. de Freycinet, the Prime Minister, at a Cabinet meeting held on Tuesday to consider the defeat of the Government, explained that the adverse vote of the Chamber affected the responsibility of the whole Ministry. Thereupon, M. Sarrien, Minister of the Interior, and M. Sadi-Carnot, Minister of Finance, withdrew their resignations. The Cabinet decided to await a fresh debate and vote in the Chamber of Deputies, to ascertain distinctly the feeling of the majority towards the Government. In the meantime M. de Freycinet will endeavor to reach an understanding with the leaders of the majority.

The bill introduced by M. Aube, French Minister of Marine, for the "completion of the French Navy," proposes an outlay of $28,000,000 for the construction of new war ships, and of $12,000,000 for the construction of ports of refuge. It also proposes such a concentration of the work under the contracts that it shall be completed in four years, instead of nine, which is the nominal time named for the whole outlay.

The whole French infantry will be provided with new rifles next spring. The cost of the change will amount to $20,000,000.

Germany has decided to supply her whole army with repeating rifles. The four corps stationed on the western frontier of the empire are already equipped with the improved arms.

The Minister of the Interior of Saxony has issued orders relative to procedure against emigrants returning from America liable to military service in Saxony and claiming to have been naturalized in the United States. If there is no special reason to suspect that such persons emigrated for the purpose of evading service, they will be permitted to take up residence in Saxony for a limited period. Any such person who gives trouble or boasts of his exceptional position, or who, there is reason to believe, emigrated to evade the law, will be expelled from Germany immediately.

An official statement issued in Berlin on Thursday shows that the value of exports from Germany to America during the fiscal year ending in September was $20,000,000 more than for the preceding fiscal year.

Meyer Karl Rothschild, head of the great banking firm, died suddenly at Frankfort, Germany, on Saturday, from heart disease.

The Pope has condemned the appeals to force by the Carlists in Spain and the Miguelists in Portugal.

The Spanish Cabinet has decided to raise the state of siege immediately, and to summon the Cortes to meet about the middle of November to consider legislation for army reform, with a view to the prevention of the circulation of revolutionary propaganda among army officers.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Times* says: "President Cleveland's decree taxing imports of Cuban goods under the Spanish flag is considered undiplomatic and discourteous, and, if persisted in, Spain will put the highest possible tax on American goods, and the Cortes will probably increase the Government's powers of reprisal."

The attitude of the Tory party towards Lord Randolph Churchill's new programme is shown by an article by Mr. Chaplin, published in London on Friday. Mr. Chaplin, who was a member of Lord Salisbury's first Cabinet, represents the old Tory party. It will be remembered that he was crowded out by Lord Randolph when the present Cabinet was formed on the policy of maintaining the union of the Unionists unimpaired. He says that the Government of the country was thereby absolutely handed over to Lord Hartington's party. On the Government's intention to "endeavor to lay the foundations of a system of popular local government in Ireland" at the next session of Parliament, he quotes Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's saying last January that the condition of Ireland was not, in the opinion of the Government, favorable for the consideration of local government there. Mr. Chaplin prefers to stand by his earlier opinion. As for the freehold plots, if they mean allotments, he supports them. If, as advocated by Jesse Collings, they mean small holdings, he opposes them. On the question of closure he declared that Lord Randolph's proposal to establish it by a bare majority would lead to serious dissensions in the Tory party, and would do immense mischief, and be ineffective as a remedy. The safeguards suggested are wholly illusory.

The outlook in Ireland has suddenly become stormy. The struggle between landlord and tenant for the abatement of rent, which, owing to depression, was elsewhere being arranged amicably, seems likely to be fought out bitterly on the Clanricarde estate, where tenants demand 25 per cent. reduction, and are offered nothing. Woodford, County Galway, twenty miles from the nearest railway, has been the scene of the formal acceptance by the National League of the responsibility for the struggle. At a great mass meeting, Mr. Dillon expounded the new policy of the League. Tenants were advised to pay the reduced rent refused by landlords into the hands of trustees to be employed in supporting those evicted. Tenants on estates are to act together and refuse to pay any rent unless the reduction is accepted. The National League in such cases will use every effort to support the tenants. This policy was accepted enthusiastically by the meeting, but is not likely to be acted upon excepting on two or three estates where landlords are unreasonable. Possibly it will only be followed on the Woodford portion of the Clanricarde estate, which seems likely to be the cockpit in Ireland this winter. It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of Mr. Dillon's pronouncement. It is not intended to incite tenants generally to extreme courses, but it concentrates the popular forces on a point where a landlord absentee, who is both unreasonable and unpopular, refuses all abatement.

The London Commissioner of Police has written to the Social Democratic Federation advising that body not to hold a procession after the Lord Mayor's show, because it would be likely to cause grave disorders and perhaps lead to serious rioting. The Commissioner warns the organizers of such a demonstration that they must be prepared to bear the full responsibility for any mischief that may occur.

The Marquis of Ailesbury is dead. He was seventy-five years old. His eldest son, Viscount Savernake, was born in 1863.

A gale and floods prevailed along the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland from Thursday to Saturday. Many small vessels were wrecked. Considerable destruction was caused in a number of towns.

The latest reports show that the effects of the recent storm on the south and west coasts of Great Britain were terrible. A Norwegian bark foundered off Wales, and her entire crew, consisting of fifteen persons, perished. Ten bodies have been washed ashore on the Glamorgan coast. The British ship *Malleny* was wrecked in the British Channel, and twenty persons were drowned. The shore is strewn with wreckage. The British steamer *Artos* was lost on Pointe de la Coubre, France.

The Canadian Cabinet has sent a letter of very strong censure to Capt. Quigley of the cruiser *Terror* for hauling down the American flag on the American schooner *Marian Grimes*.

Cholera is still raging fiercely in Corea. No idea can be formed of the extent of the scourge. It has more than decimated the capital, where, out of a population of 200,000, the death rate is 1,000 per day.

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THE NEW YORK MAYORALTY.

THE union of the two Democratic factions in this city in a municipal campaign would be looked upon ordinarily as a remarkable phenomenon. The rivalry between them is so deep, the animosities so bitter, the prizes to be fought for so large, that almost anything might be expected rather than harmonious action in city politics. The surprise is rather enhanced by the fact that Tammany Hall has a local organization unequalled for efficiency in the United States. The victory won by Tammany last year was a signal proof of its high state of discipline, and its intelligent mastery of the springs which move the masses in the densely populated districts of the city. We have no more confidence in Tammany as a moral engine than we have had at any former time. Its selection of Mr. Hewitt for the office of Mayor—Mr. Hewitt not being himself a Tammany man, but, on the contrary, one of the organizers of the County Democracy—was not prompted by zeal for reform. It was significant of quite other things. What these other things are, Mr. Hewitt has pointed out in his letter of acceptance with almost startling distinctness.

What has caused Tammany Hall to nominate a candidate not identified with its own organization, and still less with its methods; what has brought the County Democracy to a union with its rival, is the "Henry George movement." This is the electric shock, the universal solvent, which has brought the opposites together, and which is destined to make as great commotion in the Republican party as in the Democratic. The Henry George movement is one stage in a revolution which all men are sensible of, but which few are able to define or describe. Mr. Hewitt has defined and described it in his letter, and has supplied to every man who felt it, but did not know how to put it into words, a clear creed for the faith that is in him. He has stated facts as they are, without subterfuge or false pretence, leaving the citizens of New York to make their election between the existing social and political order, and the new scheme which aims to array class against class on the basis of a poverty qualification.

That the success of the Socialist movement would entail greater miseries on wage workers than any they now complain of, Mr. Hewitt shows conclusively. What he does not show, but what every thoughtful man who has studied the workings of the elements that support Mr. George knows, is that the "movement" is a great conspiracy of the employed against the unemployed, and is a closer, a more inexorable and pitiless monopoly than any railroad or land monopoly that can be found in this country. Its central idea is, that the men engaged in any particular employment, as for instance car driving, have the sole and exclusive right to drive cars on their own terms, and that anybody who drives cars without their permission or who offers to do so, should be beaten and stoned till he desists. And if, as Mr. George hints, the police interfere with the brickbatting and clubbing of the unemployed, they are to be taught that they are the servants and not the masters of "the people." What people? Not the American people as a whole. They are the servants of the American people as a whole now, and they follow the rules laid down for them by the American people. No; they are to be the servants of a particular class or clique, namely, of the clubbers and brickbatters who are striving after a monopoly of employment, and seeking to make the condition of the unemployed more miserable than ever.

Mr. Hewitt has not dwelt upon this feature of the "Henry George movement." He has, however, treated it on broad lines which embrace the whole field of vision. It was certain from the beginning that the attempted monopoly of employment which gave such a striking demonstration of its aims in the great Southwestern boycott under the lead of Martin Irons and in the Third Avenue riot in this city, would crystallize in political action sooner or later. The George movement could not have gained the smallest headway on the barren idealism of land tenure which he represents. It has its roots in an attempted class distinction, which is midway between the employer of labor and the unemployed laborer. It is accordingly as full of false pretence in its assumption of interest in and care for laboring men taken together, as it is of mischief to the American idea of equal rights.

We neither desire nor intend to treat the Mayoralty contest in any partisan manner. Nor do we mean in any way to depreciate what Mr. Roosevelt did for the reform of the city government during his three years of service in the Legislature, or to cast any aspersion on his motives in now allowing himself to be set up as a candidate by the Republican managers. We could give a good many reasons, none of them in any way reflecting on Mr. Roosevelt's talents or character, for thinking that he would not make a good Mayor, and that even twenty years' longer experience of life and affairs than he has had would hardly make him a good administrator, which is by no means the same thing as a good reformer.

This sort of criticism is, however, not necessary to our purpose to-day. What we wish to point out to intelligent Republicans, really interested in the welfare of the city, is, that Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy is not, and cannot become, a serious thing, and that the only probable effect of his running—indeed, we might say the only possible one—will be a diminution of Hewitt's vote and a corresponding comparative increase in George's. We ask any one who doubts this to consider the history and composition of the organization which has nominated him, and which will be, and must be, charged with the conduct of his canvass. We put it to any respectable Republican in this city whether he solemnly and sincerely believes that Mr. Roosevelt is the kind of man which "Johnny" O'Brien, "Mike" Cregan, "Barney" Biglin, "Jake" Hess, "Jake" Patterson, "Sol" Smith, "Steve" French really desire to see in high office; whether it would serve their purposes and aims, as revealed in their political action during the last fifteen years, to have such a man in the Mayoralty, and whether, therefore, any sensible and observing person can for one moment believe that they have nominated him in the hope of seeing him elected, or in the belief that he will be elected.

It must not be forgotten by those who now read of the investigations into the working of the city government set on foot by Mr. Roosevelt when he was in the Legislature, and of the reformatory legislation which he carried through, that the men who have nominated him, and who must, perforce, have charge of his canvass, were the strongest and bitterest opponents of all these measures, and that they resisted them, by lobbying and otherwise, to the utmost extent of their ability; and that some of them, as "Steve" French, for instance, of the Police Commission, and "Johnny" O'Brien of the Election Bureau, were actually part and parcel of the thing to be reformed. Moreover, it is a matter of notoriety, nay of record, that these very men, most of whom live by politics, and some of whom have made large fortunes in the business, have for years been in the habit of putting up candidates for the very purpose of selling them out to Tammany, for a consideration. Their agents have again and again been caught in the very act of distributing Tammany ballots from Republican booths. There is not, we venture to say, a single intelligent Republican in the city who can lay his hand on his heart and say that he believes in their honesty and sincerity in any political action. What construction, then, can any sensible voter put on their nomination of Mr. Roosevelt, except that it is a resumption of business at the old stand, with an unusually attractive stock of goods? In other words, can any one doubt that Mr. Roosevelt has been nominated for a trade, and that the very goodness of his record and of his character are the things which make him most vendible? The more formidable they can make him out to be at the polls, the more they can get the *Times* and *Tribune* to "crack him up," the more they can get for seeing that he does not run too well.

Mr. Roosevelt himself knows or ought to know all this as well as anybody, better than most people. In fact, we look on his willingness to allow himself to be put in the field by such a body as the Republican organization in this city as a strong sign of unfitness for the place he seeks. His credulity, however, or want of perception, whether it be real or affected, will be surely punished on election day. He will not be elected, and the managers of his own canvass never meant that he should. The mischief will not, however, as far as he is concerned, end with his defeat. It will still further increase the widespread want of confidence in the sobriety of his temper and the steadiness of his judgment. This we consider a real misfortune for the community in which he lives, because his capacity for great public usefulness is unquestionable.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZERS.

A NEW profession has sprung up in this country within the last few years—the profession of organizing associations of one sort and another. It is not confined, like the legal profession, to a single science, like jurisprudence, but takes in the whole field of human activity. The professional organizer

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is a man fond of notoriety, eager to occupy a position which will enable him to pose before the public, usually well supplied with the "gift of the gab," and invariably averse to earning a living by the prosaic methods of ordinary industry. The kind of work which he particularly likes is what has come to be known as "working with his mouth," though he is hardly less partial to those other forms of labor known as wire-pulling and pipe-laying. He always complains loudly of being overworked, and is constantly urging the absolute necessity of his getting a higher salary.

As the name implies, the first aim of this profession is to organize something where there was nothing, and, once organized, to develop it into as complex an institution as possible. The professional organizer "out of a job" looks about him to find a place where a new association or society may be established which he shall "run." He takes kindly to the formation of a charitable organization of which he shall be treasurer. Failing in this, he is quick to see the necessity of perfecting the methods of some existing organization by creating a new salaried office for which he is exceptionally fitted.

In politics, the professional organizer is constantly starting a "hall" or a "league" which, if it does not directly give him a paying place, will establish his "claims" to a lucrative office or to a share in the profits of a fat contract. He is known as the man who compels "recognition," and who must always be consulted. He becomes an important figure in the community, whose movements are carefully watched by the reporter, and whose words are taken down with respect by the interviewer. The more extensive and elaborate his organization becomes, the more important does he grow in the public eye, and at the same time the larger becomes the field for other members of the profession in the subordinate positions which he creates. The man who "organizes the ward" for one of these halls occupies a position of the highest consequence, and the man who "runs his election district" is likely to be the man most heard of in that district.

Like the legal profession, that of the organizer is always overcrowded. Successful as it may seem and really is, there is constantly a large number of men well trained for high positions in it who have no place. There is, consequently, a never-intermitted search for new fields to cultivate. The most fruitful field ever known in this country was opened with the rise of the Knights of Labor. Here was a chance for organization, with the offices and perquisites thereunto appertaining, such as had never before been dreamed of. Anybody might aspire to a good place in this body. The lazy, shiftless fellow, who had never shown industry or application enough to keep a place as a common laborer, could now become a "walking delegate" and dictate terms to the employer who would not have him in his shop as a workman. A worthless rover like Martin Irons might now join the order, become a Master Workman in three months, and in a few weeks more, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of a District Assembly, "order out" thousands of workmen and disarrange the industries of half-a-dozen States. In short, such an opening for the unemployed professional organizer was never before seen or even dreamed of.

The inevitable result has followed. The order has been overrun with organizers, and it is now fast being organized to death. There has never been seen a body of delegates which was more completely managed by a little ring than the present convention of Knights at Richmond. Schemes for increasing the number of offices, raising the salaries and enlarging the powers of the men who hold them, have been the chief business of the gathering. The organizers have got things so well organized that the delegates merely register their will. An intelligent and candid delegate draws this graphic picture of the situation:

"The convention will be remembered by all who have attended it for the acrimony, selfishness, and political scheming which have characterized its proceedings. I will give the organization just three more years to live. And I will tell you why I say three years more. The proceedings here leading to and growing from the election of officers convince me, and have convinced a majority of the honest delegates here, that it will not take more than a year to dissolve the organization after the next general election of officers. That will occur two years hence. Of all the officers elected up to noon to-day there is not a single man who has worked a lick as laborer within ten years. And all of them are professional organizers for what money there is in the organization. They are Knights of Labor for the money there is in it, and the day they lose their grip—and that cannot be at a later day than two years hence—they will leave the order or put it in such shape that it will fall of its own weight. There is nothing of self-sacrifice in the management and nothing for the general welfare in the aims of the management.

"This organization has during the past two years become the bane of the laborer in being transformed into an asylum for deadbeats and paupers, and a scheming school for politicians. Every man who belongs to it now, and does not make money out of it, is a worse slave to intriguers than he ever was to capital, and is his own worst enemy. He is a tool and a dupe."

The professional organizer at his best is a dangerous character; at his worst he is fatal to the cause which he organizes. It has long been evident that the Knights of Labor had attracted all the worst members of the profession, and the downfall of such an order must of necessity be only a question of time.

THE POWER OF CONGRESS OVER THE CURRENCY.

It is probable that personal respect for Mr. Bancroft has prevented the lawyers from a free public expression of their minds on the subject of his widely circulated pamphlet entitled "A Plea for the Constitution of the United States," published last February. There could be no doubt of Mr. Bancroft's sincerity, but there was the gravest reason to doubt the soundness of his main position; and as to his tone of confident invective, and his manner of assuming that the court had forgotten its alphabet, of proceeding by argument to reinstate it in their memory, and of assuming that when once this task was performed his own conclusions followed—all this, to speak within bounds, was regrettable.

Mr. Richard C. McMurtrie of Philadelphia has lately printed a few "Observations on Mr. George Bancroft's Plea for the Constitution," which he entitles "A Plea for the Supreme Court" (Philadelphia: Kay & Brother). There is probably no lawyer in Philadelphia, as there are few lawyers in this country, whose judgment is entitled to more respect than that of Mr. McMurtrie. One reads with interest his measured words when he tells us:

"I cannot and I never could assume the tone of certainty on this very great question that can alone justify the assault on the court. . . . Forced at the very outset to argue the question under the disadvantage of the excitement of the outbreak of the civil war, and when reason was in fact silent, the bias of my mind was and has been to Mr. Bancroft's conclusion. . . . Accustomed to assume as conclusive the statement of Mr. Webster, to which Mr. Bancroft refers, I had somewhat indolently accepted that view as the correct one for lawyers. Mr. Bancroft's pamphlet has had the effect of raising doubts in my mind on the legal questions involved, quite the reverse of its intended effect."

Mr. McMurtrie points out, as a corrective for overconfidence, that not merely the Supreme Court, but all the other judges, presidents, senators, representatives, and cabinet officers who have sustained the legal-tender law, have in reality expressed the opinion that the law was constitutional:

"And ought not Mr. Bancroft, if he was not bound to say that if there be a reasonable doubt as to the existence of the power no court has ever undertaken to declare an Act of the Legislature void—ought he not to have said that the concurrence for twenty-four years of statesmen of no mean character stands as an argument to be overthrown, in favor of the existence of the power? . . . The conception or notion [of the word *constitutional*] is simply that of legal power. Its wisdom or prudence or folly does not enter into that question when dealt with as courts may lawfully deal with it."

The striking and much-forgotten circumstance is insisted upon, that the whole judicial power of declaring laws unconstitutional is itself but a matter of inference:

"Why is the Judiciary the only branch of Government whose views as to the powers they possess by the grant are to be regarded? . . . [As this power] has been created and lodged by inference, and by inference only, in one branch of the Government, . . . is it impossible that other high powers may be found to have been similarly granted?"

Mr. McMurtrie's view is that "sovereignty in respect of the currency of the country was lodged with the United States" by conferring upon that Government the right of coinage. Without that power, "it might have been found, and doubtless would have been found, in the power to regulate commerce"; and he adds: "It is not without weight, . . . in considering the express grant, that there is an unrestricted grant of a power on a subject which includes of necessity the power now being considered." This "sovereignty in respect to the currency of the country." includes the power "to say what is or shall be money. . . . Once grant that a thing is lawful money, and the attribute of being a legal tender exists *ex vi termini*; for being lawful money and a legal tender for a debt are merely convertible terms: one is descriptive of the thing, the other of its object."

Mr. McMurtrie indicates the true significance of the vouching in, by Mr. Justice Gray, of "the powers belonging to sovereignty in other civilized nations." "To say," he remarks, "that when a particular sovereign power is granted, the only mode of ascertaining how it may be exercised, that is, what the grant meant to convey, is to inquire what was the usage among civilized powers in respect of that power, seems to me about as correct a form and as indisputable as the wit of man can suggest in which to state the proposition."

We do not propose to estimate the just weight of the particular arguments of this pamphlet. One who agreed with the conclusions might differ as to some of these; he might think that the argument as to the right of coinage was overemphasized; he might consider that it was far too technical a view to deny the legitimacy of consulting the debates, both State and national, in fixing the true construction of the writing. The true argument here might seem to be that

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inasmuch as a reference to the debates, both State and national, is really calculated to shed light upon the subject, it must always be open to judges to make it in construing such a document; that after making it, in this case, the just conclusion is that while some—perhaps most—of those concerned in making and ratifying the Constitution thought that the power in question did *not exist, others thought that it did exist*; and that, whatever they thought, upon a just construction, the last-named opinion was the right one. Mr. McMurtrie puts forward a view, which Madison urged, that if the debates are to be consulted at all, only those of the State conventions should be looked at. We venture to think that too narrow a doctrine.

As regards the vindication of the court in adhering rigidly to the dry question of legislative power, and in recognizing that if this was fairly to be inferred, no amount of folly or injustice in the exercise of it could justify the court in saying that the power did not exist, the pamphlet is triumphant. In expressing the change in his own opinions, *on the merely legal question*, resulting from a more careful consideration of the subject, and in stating his present view so temperately, Mr. McMurtrie has done an important public service. Most lawyers who are competent to deal with the matter and who will examine it as carefully as the Supreme Court has done, will probably be driven, in one or another way, whether they like it or not, to the same conclusion.

But then, some one will say (as to the effect of such a conclusion on Congress), Will it not rush into all sorts of excess? Here, also, Mr. McMurtrie expresses himself with admirable sense; first, that is not a question for a court to deal with; *but, second:*

"The conclusion I should draw is, that with freedom there will come a sense of responsibility. While there was supposed to be a constitutional barrier, or even a doubt on the subject, it is more than probable that numbers rested on it as a security against unwise or unjust legislation. Now that the nation is informed that in this as in so many of the possible powers to be exercised, they are unshackled, I think that experience has proved that the power will be more cautiously exercised than it has been."

THE PARLIAMENTARY LEADERSHIP.

LONDON, October 7, 1886.

MR. DISRAELI claimed to have educated his party in the principles of a Democratic Toryism, and Lord Randolph Churchill has taken Mr. Disraeli for his master and model. But it may be doubted whether he has not, like most imitators, exaggerated into vices the qualities of his pattern, and presented a caricature where he intended to execute only a replica. Mr. Disraeli's education course extended over many years. The Conservative party was brought only with great pains and after many difficulties to take the leap of household suffrage. The horse shied and the rider was more than once thrown. Mr. Disraeli dealt with one thing at a time. Lord Randolph Churchill expects from the Tory party a docility and a power of acquisition equal to that of the gentleman who acquired French before breakfast, or of one who should find on his first trial that he could play on the violin. Lord Beaconsfield claimed on behalf of his policy that, while being Conservative, it was "truly Liberal." Lord Randolph Churchill seems bent on establishing for his policy that being Tory it is at the same time truly Radical. Lord Beaconsfield attributed no small part of his success in political life to the fact that he allowed the past with him to be past. When a thing was over, it was done with. He did not trouble himself to reconcile his sayings of one day with his sayings of the day before or the day after. If they served their purpose when they were uttered, that was all that could be required of them. Lord Randolph Churchill has bettered this example. His speech at Dartford is the formal and precise contradiction of almost everything that he said at the general election, as that was in contradiction to almost everything that he had said before. By dint of successive contradictions he becomes in a sort of casual way self-consistent. His speech, however, has raised questions far more important than even the person, considerable as he is, who has delivered it.

The first of these is: Does it express Lord Salisbury's mind as well as Lord Randolph's? and if it does not, does it matter? Will Lord Salisbury think (or say) to-morrow what Lord Randolph thinks (or says) to-day? In a word, who is the real leader of the Conservative party—the Marquis or his nominal lieutenant in the House of Commons? This question raises the more general one: Can the Conservative party be led by a peer? In certain cases it would seem as if this were possible. As between Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote, or again as between Lord Salisbury and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, there could be no question of relative importance—as to which was the ascendant and which the subordinate statesmen. But then neither Sir Stafford Northcote nor Sir Michael Hicks-Beach ever really led the House of Commons. They were Ministerial agents or attorneys, but they had no vital authority or initiative. A man who, like Lord Randolph Churchill, has audacity and self-confidence in the highest degree, who has such a belief in his own future that he is ready to run the risk of disavowal rather than to efface himself for a moment; who knows that he would be as prominent and as powerful below the gangway as on the Treasury bench, can do what he likes. In a single sentence he can commit his Government to any policy or course which he may choose to adopt. All the momentary exigencies, all the critical situations in which a decisive resolution has to be taken, occur, so far as they are of Parliamentary origin, in the House of Commons. In consequence, Lord Randolph, who is never disposed to delay or reserve questions, is master of the situation, whereas Lord Salisbury is little more than a looker-on at it.

This state of things raises from a Conservative point of view the question raised through different motives from a Radical one, of the value of the House of Lords in our constitutional system. If Charles James Fox, and the second William Pitt, and Lord John Russell had been the eldest instead of the younger sons of peers, it is not too much to say that many features of the political history of England during the past century would have been other than they were. It is too much to say that the whole course of history would have been changed, for neither Fox nor Pitt, and still less Lord John Russell, discharged the functions of special minor providences for English affairs. Lord Palmerston never, it is said, took the oaths as an Irish peer, lest he should be elected against his will to the House of Lords, and so debarred from serving in the House of Commons. Pitt and Canning always maintained that the real First Minister should also be the ostensible First Minister, and that the real First Minister should sit in the House of Commons. The late Sir Robert Peel, on the other hand, insisted in his later days that the First Minister ought to be in the House of Lords. Responsibility for the general policy of the Government was enough, he contended, for the strength of the strongest man without the additional strain of leadership in the House of Commons. This dictum, however, probably expressed only Sir Robert Peel's personal fatigue and sense of worry. The solution he proposed would not really solve anything; for the minister who leads the House of Commons being, if he has real initiative, practically the First Minister, the combination of functions is inevitable. If Lord Salisbury had remained Lord Robert Cecil, he would be politically a far more powerful person than he is now, and might probably have resisted with success, or at least have sensibly modified, measures which he has been obliged to accept substantially as they have been framed.

A way out of this difficulty has been suggested which, however, does not lead out of it all, but simply returns upon itself, as the paths of lost wanderers are said to do. Why not, it is said, adopt the plan in force in France, in Italy, and other parliamentary countries, according to which Ministers, for purposes of discussion and explanation, are allowed to enter either Chamber, though they can only vote in that to which they may have been elected. If this rule had prevailed, Mr. Gladstone, who was Secretary of State for the Colonies, but who had failed to secure re-election when Sir Robert Peel's Anti-Corn Law Bill was before the House of Commons, would have been able to take his place in that assembly, and to give his invaluable help in Parliamentary discussion and in the deliberations of the Treasury Bench as well as in those of the Cabinet. Lord Salisbury could come down to answer questions and explain his policy. This scheme finds favor with some respectable and intelligent persons, and a distinguished peer, a member of Lord Salisbury's former Government, has long privately advocated it. But it is exposed to several decisive objections. In the first place, neither the House of Commons nor the constituencies would tolerate the presence among the duly elected representatives of the people of the non-elected members of a privileged class. In the second place, the leadership of the House of Commons does not consist in being the authorized mouthpiece of the Government, in answering questions, or in taking part in debate. Lord Beaconsfield used to say, with paradoxical exaggeration and with some reference to the gentleman over the way, that the best leader of the House was one who could not speak if he would; the next best, one who would not speak if he could. The career of the late Lord Althorp gave some plausibility to the former statement. Mr. Disraeli's power of holding his tongue, his gift of reticence, was a faculty almost as useful to him as his extraordinary capacity of debate. It economized his resources and enhanced his authority, on the principle, *Nec deus intersit*. But the leader of the House of Commons must live in the House of Commons. He must sit through and watch the course of the debate; if he does not frequent those haunts, he must know what is being said in the lobbies, in the library, in the dining-room, in the smoking-room. In other words, the House of Commons is an organized society, with which its leader must be in vital relations. He must be in touch with it in a manner impossible to a mere occasional visitor from a higher sphere, come down to deliver a message or to make an oracular response. A third objection, at least with those who hold to what is called the bi-cameral system, is that if this plan were adopted the House of Lords would lose all its value as a second chamber. Discussion would be withdrawn from it to the House of Commons. The theory that after a matter has been fully debated and decided in the House of Commons, there yet remain statesmen of the highest intellectual and official position

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who have a title to be heard, would disappear. At present, Ministers complain that the labors of attendance in the House of Commons, added to those of departmental work, overtax the strongest energies, and contend that the House of Lords is valuable as offering a reserve of statesmanship and administrative capacity, exempt from fatiguing Parliamentary labors. But if Ministers had to attend both houses instead of one only, the evil and the embarrassment would be doubled instead of being diminished.

There is no doubt that the question of the future of the House of Lords is likely seriously to engage men's minds. Nearly fifty years ago, however, in the year of the Queen's accession, Sir William Molesworth considered its reform as the most vital and urgent topic of the time; and the view was common with the party of philosophical radicals, of whom John Stuart Mill was the pride and teacher, and of whom Grote, Roebuck, Charles Buller, and Molesworth were the Parliamentary representatives. The time had not come. It seems nearer now. Mr. Labouchere's motion this year will be renewed next session; the support which it received was considerable, and Mr. Gladstone has uttered words of warning. But the House of Lords is threatened rather by those who might be expected to be its friends within its walls than by its adversaries outside. Lord Salisbury has more than once intimated a desire to see a second Chamber, such as the American Senate, constructed on some other than the hereditary principle, an arrangement which would enable him to take his place by election in the House of Commons. Lord Rosebery, the future leader of the Liberal party in the House of Lords and possibly of the Liberal party in Parliament and the country generally, has more than once publicly spoken in the same sense. Both he and Lord Salisbury put themselves state prisoners in the House of Lords, captives behind the wires of a gilded cage. Their cry is that of the starling. The doors of the House of Lords, as Lord Rosebery pathetically complained, do not open from within outwards. Those who are in once are in for ever, until they are translated to a yet higher sphere. It is noteworthy that the abolition or reform of the House of Lords is the only article of the advanced Radical creed which Lord Randolph Churchill has not made his own. The motive is obvious: he does not want a political resurrection for Lord Salisbury. *Requiescat in pace.* As for himself there are two lives between himself and the Dukedom of Marlborough, and the number is likely, as time goes on, to increase rather than diminish.

The House of Lords has, therefore, a reprieve of a few years. It will not be formidably attacked in the present Parliament, which is likely to be one of at least average duration. Lord Randolph Churchill has his Parliamentary tactics in a single phrase, which seems a little tautological—"The Union of the Unionist members." One is reminded of "the dissidence of dissent," and "the Protestantism of the Protestant religion." It is possible, perhaps, that in endeavoring to secure the alliance of Mr. Chamberlain and the Radicals, Lord Randolph may have not taken sufficient account of Lord Hartington and of Mr. Henry Chaplin, of Whigs and of Tories. Having made a Radical speech at Dartford, it will, however, be easy for him to make a Whig speech somewhere else, and a Tory speech in yet another place. Apart from accidents of foreign war or domestic convulsions, or other incidents in the chapter of accidents, the Union is secured by the force of circumstances and by the preponderance of numbers. In order to give the associated forces of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell a Parliamentary majority, fifty of the seventy-five recreant Liberals would require to be detached from Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain. There is not the slightest chance of any such conversion being effected. The most hopeful of the Gladstonian Liberals reckon twenty-five members at the outside as possible recruits, and this number is probably balanced by at least an equal number of "waverers" among the Gladstonians, who followed their leader from personal loyalty or from electioneering self-interest, but with many misgivings. The tactics into which Mr. Parnell may be forced in order to keep his more violent supporters in Ireland and in America true to him may alienate these hesitating converts.

The Unionist alliance, on the other hand, is not without its difficulties. It involves constant communication between Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, of the one part, to use the lawyers' phrase, and Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill of the other; that is to say, it involves something like a breach of the system of cabinet government. Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain are not Ministers; yet they have something like ministerial authority without ministerial responsibility. They must know more than they ought to know as outsiders, and yet cannot know enough to act with adequate information. The fact that they are Privy Councillors is not to the point, for, in spite of pedantic contentions to the contrary, the Cabinet has superseded the Privy Council. The statement that, in preparation for his journey to Venice, Mr. Chamberlain paid a long visit to the Foreign Office, does not perhaps indicate that he will have anything to say from Lord Iddesleigh to Count Kálnoky or to Sir Augustus Paget; but it was curious. In the meantime, Mr. Chamberlain's former associate in public life, Sir Charles Dilke, whose relations with him, though not broken, are not as close as they were, excluded from a Parliamentary career, has not reconciled himself to exile from English politics altogether. There is some talk about the establishment of a new evening newspaper, of which Sir Charles Dilke will be the actual, if not, in the first instance, the ostensible editor. But the project is still merely a project. It is in the stage of inquiry and consideration. It may be doubted whether it is capable of successful execution.

L. L.

THE REJECTION OF MR. PARNELL'S RELIEF BILL.

[The present crisis, if so it can be called, in Irish affairs is so important, it is so especially desirable that the public should have the best information within reach, that I asked one of the most competent authorities, a gentleman in an official position, to give the *Nation* his views as to the state of the case at present as between landlord and tenant in Ireland. He has acceded to my request, and the following is his communication.—D. B.]

DUBLIN, October 2 1886.

THE rejection of Mr. Parnell's bill for the relief of tenants is likely to become an epoch in the Irish struggle. The bill was designedly of the most moderate character, and unduly restricted as to the number of tenants to whom it should apply.

It is necessary to look back to 1881 to understand the situation. The Land Law passed in that year was, in the opinion of the tenants and their advisers, quite inadequate. Leaving the previous land acts unrepealed, the decisions under those acts, which had worked such injustice, still remained law. The administration of the Land Law was placed in the hands of persons who, by position, training, association, were more likely to view the matters in dispute from the landlord's than the tenant's standpoint. This was a bad beginning for what was in fact an arbitration between the two classes. The leaders and advisers of the Irish tenantry were at the same time imprisoned by hundreds, and an organized system of intimidation of the Sub-Commissioners was commenced by a large part of the English and Conservative press.

Under the circumstances, it was difficult for men, however well disposed, to act with perfect fairness. Rents were, it is true, generally reduced, but the reductions were much less than those voluntarily given by English landlords to tenants far better able to bear a temporary depression. There is little doubt that where farms had been much improved by tenants, their expenditure served to uphold the rent, and that the best farmers fared worst in the land courts. In the case of voluntary agreements, they were often entered into by tenants who were too poor to pay the expenses of a rent suit on any terms that were offered.

So far as rents were fixed according to the letting value of land from 1881 to 1885, or on the basis of prices, it is clear that of necessity they have now ceased to be fair. They are either above the present letting value, or cannot be paid at present prices, or they now include the value of the tenant's improvement. The Land Commissioners could not have foreseen the continued downward movement of prices. The depression was looked upon, until the last few months, as exceptional and temporary; even now it is scarcely realized to the full by those who do not suffer directly from it. It is true that there are some estates where good relations have always prevailed between landlord and tenant, and where agreements for low rents have been cheerfully given and accepted.

A Royal Commission to inquire into the effect upon rents of the continued decline in prices is a farce. The evidence and the required facts are ascertainable without so cumbrous and costly a method. Composed as the Commission is of two peers and three paid officials of the Government, it is not likely to command attention or excite interest. George Fottrell, the only member of the Commission who is not a partisan of the landlord claims, has already resigned. Recommendations of royal commissions, when opposed to powerful vested interests, have seldom been attended to. This Commission is indicative of a continuance of the "tinkering" method of legislation which has worked such mischief in Ireland. The Bessborough Commission advised that there should be no legislation unless it was radical and exhaustive; but such words are not descriptive of the Land Law of 1881. The continual petty meddling with a system that is radically rotten does unutterable harm. Inability to pay rent arises from idleness, extravagance, and dissipation, as well as from low prices. It is not desirable to protect persons from the natural consequences of their own faults or follies. Yet this is what this tinkering with the rent system leads people to expect. In farming, as in every other business, some men will grow rich, with fair play, where others will starve. The general insecurity and uncertainty inseparable from a system in which almost the whole nation are the tenants of a small class, are fatal to progress and prosperity.

Dr. Walsh, on behalf of the Bishops of Ireland, told Mr. Gladstone that no settlement except "the utter effacement of that system of landlordism which has so long and so ruinously existed in Ireland," would be sufficient to secure the people the right to live and thrive in their native land; he also explained that no confiscation of any species of property was asked for. It may be desirable, and it is no doubt expedient, to put

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some temporary stay on evictions, pending a radical settlement of the land question on the lines indicated by Dr. Walsh, but the retention as occupiers of land of unthrifty and incapable persons means a loss of wealth to the country. Many tenants are, from misfortune or their own faults, incapable of working their land; it would be better for the community that their places should be taken without delay by more competent agriculturists. As a war measure it may be right for the National League to try and maintain broken tenants temporarily in their farms, but it is clearly contrary to the public welfare to stay evictions of every sort and kind. It is true, the National League only condemns *unjust* evictions, but in the present temper on both sides it is impossible for the public to distinguish between just and unjust evictions.

A system whereby a whole nation occupies its country in tenancy to a small class, necessarily involves a condition of unrestfulness. The struggle as to the amount of rent to be paid each year is demoralizing and paralyzing. In the coming winter it may be expected that all evictions will be resisted, some passively, some actively. The situation has been described as a pay-as-you-please campaign. Landlords who make liberal reductions may expect to be paid; those who do not may go further and fare worse. It may be asked, What is a liberal reduction? A general answer is impossible, for according to the kind and quality of the produce, the decline in prices has been greater or less. An approximation, an estimate of what would be fair, may, however, be made.

Since 1884, prices have fallen all round about twenty per cent. A farmer paying £25 a year rent, and who sold his produce in 1884 for £100, may this year sell the same amount for £80. Such a farmer would consume part of his own produce; his sales would be to provide for rent, taxes, purchase of necessaries not produced on his farm, for clothes, education of children. Instead of having £75 over and above his rent as income, the farmer will, if he pays his full rent, have this year only £55; his income will be diminished by twenty-six per cent. If the landlord bore the whole loss, his income would be diminished by eighty per cent.; instead of £25 rent he would only receive £5. The tenant, being as a rule nearer the margin of subsistence than the landlord, can less easily retrench his expenditure. If the landlord gave a reduction of forty per cent., the tenant's income would be £65—that is, about fifteen per cent. less than in 1884. The loss would in this case be equally shared between the two: the landlord would forego £10 of his rent, and the tenant's income would be within £10 of what it was in 1884. A reduction of about forty per cent. on rents that were considered fair in 1884 would probably be accepted as reasonable in most parts of the country, and would be arithmetically fair.

In many cases the owner of an estate is not an individual, but a group, consisting of the nominal owners, annuitants, and mortgagees. The respective priorities of claim are settled by law, the nominal owner coming last. Where an estate is heavily charged, the owner has ceased to have any interest beyond such hope as he may cherish of things still righting themselves. The legal expenses of the management of such estates swallow up a large part of the annual produce, and prevent the reasonable consideration of the tenant's condition. In such cases a compulsory liquidation is the only way to set matters on a right footing. The great tenderness shown towards existing and vested interests works far greater injustice and evil to the whole community than an immediate settlement on the only lines possible. Where legal complications and knots cannot be untied they should be cut. Measures of this kind cannot be expected from a Conservative Government, and scarcely even from a Radical administration, unless driven to it by the strongly expressed will of the electors.

A Land Valuer.

Correspondence.

PARTY USES OF THE INDIANA CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: As a reader of the *Nation* for many years past, I have similar ideas with you on the much-abused subject of civil-service reform. As a Democrat, I recognize that our party owes its present political supremacy to the standing taken on this question by Mr. Cleveland. When the Civil-Service Reform Association of Indiana was organized I became one of its original members. The affairs of the Association are in the hands of an Executive Committee (of six members, recently changed to four). This Committee, as at present constituted, consists entirely of Republicans.

One of the main objects of the Association purports to be the placing of the benevolent institutions of the State on a non-partisan basis. During the past summer a portion of the Executive Committee engaged in an investigation of the affairs of the State Insane Asylum. The result of their investigation was put in writing. The investigation by this Committee only embraced the Democratic administration of the asylum, although in many particulars the same delinquencies existed under Republican administration of this institution. The report of the investigation was signed by three Republicans, was made public in the Republican organs of the State, in the heat of a political contest, and was not first submitted to the Association for approval. Two of the signers of the report are Republican campaign orators, and are in great demand by the Republican party since the publication of their report.

At the annual meeting of the Indiana Civil-Service Association last week some ten members were present, including the three signers of the report, the Republican candidate for Attorney-General of the State and also Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee. At that meeting I stated that the action of the Executive Committee, in thus making a partial and partisan investigation and report for use against the Democratic party in the pending campaign, was not in conformity with the purposes of the Association or my own ideas of reform; that its only effect would be to transfer the abuses from Democratic to Republican hands; that the report should be sent back to the Committee, with instructions to investigate the management of the institution under Republican auspices, and then present to the people of the State the result. I believed that such a report would tend to awaken the people of the State to the necessity of radical change in these institutions—not from one party to the other, but from both parties. To this end I proposed a reference of the report back to the Committee with instructions to further investigate and report. This motion was voted down by about four to three. In the course of the discussion it became apparent to me that the name of the Association was being used as a fifth-wheel to the Republican campaign coach, and I therefore withdrew from the Association.

I send you these facts in order that you and the friends of civil service throughout the country may know that the Association in Indiana is being used for purposes entirely in conflict with the principles of civil-service reform; and that no good end can be accomplished by it as at present governed. By thus severing my connection with the Association here I am not abandoning my convictions on this subject, but I am protesting against the cut-and-dried arrangements of Republican campaign speakers.—Yours very truly, William V. Stuart.

La Fayette, Ind., October 11, 1886.

PRESBYTERIAN "MISSIONS" IN NEW ENGLAND.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In an article in your last number, you make the following statement in regard to the Presbyterians: "They sadly shake their heads when they talk of the 'New Departure' in the Congregational Church, and begin planting missions of their own in New England, so as to be ready for anything that may happen." Presbyterian churches have existed in New England from colonial times. The recent revival in Presbyterian missions in New England is due, *not* to the desire to proselyte or in any way to interfere with our Congregational brethren, but to the large immigration of Presbyterians into New England. Many of these, especially those from the British provinces, prefer to organize churches of their own. In doing so, they require some outside assistance at first, as almost all young churches do. Aid is sent to them, if the Board of Home Missions thinks a Presbyterian church in that locality is needed and can become self-sustaining. The fact that the church happens to be in Massachusetts has nothing to do with the question.—Very truly yours, G. W. McI.

Baltimore, October 16, 1886.

PUBLIC OPINION VERSUS LAW.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: John Rae, in a recent number of the *Contemporary Review*, calls attention to the fact that "law in Turkey is a very inefficient instrument for the recovery of debts, but, as often happens where law is a broken reed, its place is filled, and filled better, by an exceptional severity of social and religious sanctions. The Turk is described as deeming it a sacred duty to pay his debts"; and thus "the average of loss incurred by creditors in the Ottoman Empire (other than creditors of the Government) is really lower than it is in most countries."

A single fact is not an adequate basis for an induction; but to one already convinced of the futility of attempting to secure a real and abiding advance in social welfare by legal exactions and restrictions, and of the pernicious consequences of encouraging a supine dependence upon governmental action, instead of stimulating a keen sense of personal responsibility and an energetic public sentiment, the facts referred to by Mr. Rae afford a very suggestive illustration.

Respectfully, Henry Doty Maxson.

Whitewater, Wis., October 12, 1886.

A COMMENT ON POWDERLY.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The *Nation* has already noticed one part of Mr. Powderly's opening speech at Richmond. May I call attention to another, and may I preface direct criticism by a few general remarks?

Cicero's theorem that what a man places in the second rank contains in reality that particular truth which is entitled to the first, is variously applicable; for, a man's primary judgment being largely swayed by individual bias, in his secondary may be found that impartiality of view which discovers the truth. The little book, 'The Labor Problem,' has already been noticed by the

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Nation, and I would only call attention to a consensus of opinion among the symposiasts—opinion often given the second place—the need of a higher mental and moral standard among workingmen and employers alike, less talk of justice and more doing of it, greater mutual consideration. The question, then, resolves itself, as nearly all questions ultimately do, into the fitness of individuals, the condition of the social unit, Tom, Dick, or Harry. There is, in truth, a singular absence of any need for theorizing, and great need for practical Christianity. As are the individuals so is the mass; and all that they who have experience can agree upon is, that if men were better, or when they are better, better methods would, or will, obtain. The theorists and divines show a tendency to make the world-old mistake of supposing that men are the outgrowth of institutions, instead of perceiving that institutions, and all social conditions, are the outgrowth of men; no one questions the reaction of one upon the other. The conspicuous absence in all socialistic theories is the absence of the historical method. Without regard to processes which have already taken place, or are now in operation, without regard to initiatory steps, the Socialist fixes his eye upon as purely imaginary a social condition in the future as Rousseau and his disciples did upon an imaginary Social Contract in the past; and it is as unwise to attempt to control the present by a dream of what ought to be, as it is to fashion it by a dream of what has been. After all, there is but one history, and, despite much movement, only one line of development and progress; and no man is warranted in supposing that new elements will come in to change human nature and the course of affairs. Trees grow roots downward and branches up; they may eventually grow branches downward and roots up, but none of us have ever seen it, and none of us are warranted in supposing it.

From one point of view the history of the world, the history of men under any and all conditions, is simply the history of an attempt to escape from the elemental, binding condition of personal responsibility; the history of a passionate, persistent belief that if some *other* men were only better, and some things only more easy and agreeable, life in general would be a pleasanter and more desirable thing. But it is only when pain, the great educator, has forced men into stern, unrelaxing, individual effort, has forced upon them the perception of consequences, mercifully and prophetically anticipated before actually realized, that out of approximately purified human nature does improvement spring. Humanity is stirred up, leavened, displaced, only to be replaced, and, finally, settles down within more tolerable lines of life, only to go again through the same process when these lines are in their turn overflowed. In our day a large part of society is in a state of fermentation, and men are beginning to talk of government as if it were something arbitrary, unnecessary, something imposed from without. They forget that government is simply some form of life possible to large aggregates of men, men differing widely in moral power, mental power, habits, tastes, aspirations. Men are beginning to talk and write of a State (spelling it with a capital S) as if it were already somewhere existent, as if it were to be heaven-descended, or skilfully educed by some enchanter's wand; a State in which men are to be (the tenses are significantly passive) well taken care of, made content, made happy.

Among the most depressing things of theoretical Socialism are its glittering generalities, its large admixture of the "forty acres and a mule" principle. Where are the forty acres to come from, and where is the mule? The worst feature of Socialism, and the most disheartening fact in regard to those who have undertaken (in all sincerity, of course) to champion the so-called "cause" of labor, is the direct and indirect teaching that large masses of men have been by their fellows deliberately wronged, defrauded, traded upon; that there are things, possessions, which all men ought to have, and a mode of life which all men can have. It is a terrible thing to teach men so. By those who are supposed to know history are the lessons of history so soon forgotten? We are taught that the strength of a chain is the strength of its weakest link, and the strength of an organization, its mental and moral calibre, is well measured by the mental and moral calibre of the man or men the organization is willing to follow. Sooner or later those intangible things called views, desires, dissatisfactions take form and place, a local habitation and a name, "materialize" as a theory which some man holds out as capable of still further, more satisfactory materialization in practice; and what men only dream of in one sense is actually realized in another. And then when these views, desires, dissatisfactions are focussed in one individual, when through him they find voice and direction, they become a mighty power for good or ill. Like a lever that has found a fulcrum, they may move, and destroy, a country. There is no such engine of destruction as blind followers of a blind leader seeking to realize hopes which are not attainable by methods which are inherently impracticable; and in the revulsion of disappointment the reprisals are terrible.

One part of Mr. Powderly's opening speech reads thus:

"Turn away from these hives of industry, stand for a moment on a street corner, and you will see gayly caparisoned horses driven by a coachman in livery; a footman, occupying his place at the rear of the coach, is also in the garb of the serf. On the coach you will find the crest or coat-of-arms of the illustrious family to whom it belongs. If you speak to the occupant of the coach concerning our country, her institutions, or her flag, you will be told that they do not compare with those of other countries. The child who graduates from the workshop dons the livery of a slave, covers his manhood, and climbs to the footman's place on the outside of the coach. The man who apes the manners and customs of foreign noblemen occupies the inside. The one who with strong heart and willing hand would defend the rights and liberties of his country, has never learned what these rights and liberties are. The other does know, but has learned to love the atmosphere of monarchy better than that he breathes in this land. Between these two our freedom is in danger, and that is why we, as Knights of Labor, most emphatically protest against the introduction of the child to the workshop until he has attained his fourteenth year, so that he may be enabled to secure for himself the benefits of an education that will enable him to understand and appreciate the blessings of our free institutions, and, if necessary, defend them with his life."

There is so much art, ingenuity, and daring in this paragraph that one naturally hesitates to call Mr. Powderly a mistaken but well-meaning man; and I have quoted the paragraph entire in order to show its animus. I for one believe that Mr. Powderly thoroughly understands his position, his opportunities, and the human materials with which he has to deal; but I think he has fallen short of his mission, and of the duty of a "Knight," in not naming these insidious foes of the republic. It is easy to ask Mr. Powderly when he or any other Knight stopped a coach and questioned its occupant as to his views "concerning our country, her institutions or her flag," and, so questioning, found the said occupant to be in heart an alien. It is easy to ask Mr. Powderly or any other Knight to give the case of a child (or any children) "who graduates from the workshop, dons the livery of the slave, covers his manhood, and climbs to the footman's place on the outside of the coach," while "the man who apes the manners and customs of foreign noblemen occupies the inside." It was supposed the "Knights" upheld the doctrine that a man's manhood was not affected by his dress, and that no dress could cover or conceal his manhood. But the whole subtle tendency of the speech is against "the occupant of the coach" simply because he is an occupant of a coach; imputing gratuitously to such occupant views, opinions, "habits and customs" which other men may and do consider detrimental. It has been the method of every demagogue since history began to persuade his fellows of the badness of that which they dislike or envy; and, once persuaded of its badness, the next step is to regulate or suppress the bad thing. In the case of "the occupant of the coach," the best mode of regulation or suppression would be, of course, to take his coach away from him, together with his "gayly caparisoned horses," and his footmen and coachman "in the garb of the serf."

Deliberate lying is dangerous enough; but the half-conscious, vaguely motiveless lying that springs from envy is a thousand times more dangerous. Between them there is all the difference of planting one particular seed and sowing seed broadcast. Who can tell what the growth will be? This part of Mr. Powderly's speech, however, seems definitely planned, and surely it is definitely levelled—it is the speech of the man who has not, against the man who has. Moreover, this part of the speech is characterized not only by want of truth, but, what is almost more serious, by want of even a desire for the truth. An honest man may not be able to do certain other men justice—ignorance and prejudice may stand too closely in the way—but he is characterized by a hearty desire to wrong none.

A Friend of Workingmen.

October 15, 1886.

THE "DIVINE INSTITUTION" IN CONNECTICUT.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: At the dinner-table the other day we were indulging ourselves in a little mutual felicitation, strictly in the bosom of the family, on our ancestral stock. (I wonder if a similar line of remark is common in other domestic privacies, if we only knew it?) We had fallen on that topic, so refreshing to all New Englanders, the contrast between the original settlers of the North and the South. How glad we were that our blood was free from the disgrace of ever having held human slaves!

Just then a letter was handed to me. It was from the old homestead in Connecticut, and there fell out as I opened it a small yellow and faded scrap of paper. It had been found in a chest in the garret, and proved to be a bill of sale given by my wife's great-grandmother to my own great-granduncle. I give the damaging document *literatim*:

"Know all men by the Presents that I Elizabeth Newberry of Windsor for and in consideration of the Sum of Fifty-five Pounds Lawful money in Hand Paid by Henry Allyn of sd. Windsor Have & do by these Preasents give grant & Sell unto him the Sd. Henry Allyn one Negro Man Named Ceaser About Twenty Eight Years of age well & in Health; which sd. Negro Shall be the Proper Estate of the Sd. Allyn & His Heirs for Ever without let or Molestation from any Person whatsoever as Witness my Hand this 16th Day of Augst. A D 1758

"Elizabeth Newberry

"Signd & Dd.
in Preasence of
Peltr [Pelatiar?] Mills
Roger Newberry."

After I had read it aloud, my wife and I looked rather meekly at each other. Both our trees were tarred with the same stick. Alas! pride still goeth before a fall. These evil results of hereditary slaveholding, so apparent (to the New Englander) in the Southern character—was their

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"vicious quitch" even in us, also, all "unbeknownst"?

We were shocked to notice the tight grip of these excellent Connecticut people on the hapless "negro man named Ceaser." He was, it appeared, not only to be their Proper Estate here and now, but hereafter and "for Ever." The pale ghost of the "Sd. Allyn," then, was to be attended even in the next world by the ebon shade of his chattel. May we hope that the news of the Emancipation Proclamation has by this time found them out, even there?

The endorsement on the back, in a fine clerkly flourish, is "Bill of Sail for Sesor."

E. R. S.

SOME BELATED PRAISE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Though perhaps rather late, I am for two reasons prompted to write you a line; first, because reading George Eliot's Life has shown me—albeit most writers and editors probably have not her susceptibility to praise or blame—that honest and discriminating appreciation is gratefully received by the person who inspires it; and, secondly, because the replies which "Twenty Years Later" have brought out do not exactly hit my own case.

I am not one of those who have regularly read the *Nation* since its first number, for at that period of my existence I was more interested in bread and milk than in the strong mental food which the *Nation* had just begun to dispense. Though I have a dim recollection of the *Nation* during the second administration of Gen. Grant, yet the first really certain thing I remember is this: though brought up in a Republican family, and though my opinions, so far as I had any (perhaps prejudices would be a better word), were all on the side of that party, yet through the *Nation* I was brought to favor the election of Tilden in 1876. As an offset against the three thousand subscribers who left the *Nation* in consequence of the course it pursued during that campaign, perhaps this conversion of a boy of sixteen is not without its significance.

Ever since that time I have read the *Nation* diligently, and the influence it has exerted over me in the formation of opinions in politics, in literature, and in other matters—exerted at the most impressionable age in a man's life—cannot of course be exactly estimated, but I am sure it has been very great. This—the effect of such a paper as the *Nation* on young men—is the point which I wish to emphasize, and which has been overlooked by your correspondents. I like to think, though perhaps here my enthusiasm carries me away a little, that in the last campaign those young men who, like myself, cast their first vote for a Presidential candidate, and cast it on the side of truth and honesty, had, like myself, been aided by the *Nation* in coming to the decision. But be that as it may, I believe that where the *Nation* has most influence is with boys and young men between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five; for at that age the mind is open to new ideas and impressions against which it would be closed at a later period in life.

The *Nation* is to be recommended to such, it seems to me, not so much because it advocates this candidate or measure and opposes that candidate or measure, not so much because it recommends this book and condemns that book, but because in doing all this it inculcates in one a spirit of independence both of thought and of judgment, a spirit of honesty both of thought and of action, the hatred of sham, and the love of truth, justice, and charity—in a word, that spirit of catholicity without which criticism is of little value. Such, at all events, has been the influence the *Nation* has had upon me, and that it may be the same upon many another is the hope of

A Boston Subscriber.

Boston, July 26, 1885.

[The writer informs us that he has just discovered the above, which he had supposed to have been mailed to us at the date affixed, the twentieth anniversary of this journal.—Ed. Nation.]

FEMALE JURORS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The Code of Civil Procedure having been amended at the last session of the Legislature so as to admit women to the bar, it seems time to renew the ancient proposal that women should serve on juries. Not precisely because the right to practise law has for its correlative duty service on the jury; for strictly that obligation is correlative to the right to litigate, which women have always possessed, and that, too (as every one knows), with ampler privileges than men. Rather because it admits women's ability to take part in the machinery of justice. Both male and female objectors to the proposal must admit that if women, trained as lawyers, can do the work of men with the same training, untrained women can do the work of untrained men. Indeed, the ability to penetrate to the truth at a glance which women commonly claim under the name of "intuition," ought to fit them peculiarly for the office of judges of fact; and passion and prejudice and accidental convenience could hardly sway female juries more largely than they now do male.

Consider, for a moment, the effect upon the business interests of this city of drawing panels composed half of women. During the greater part of the year—say from October to June, nine months—there sit in New York three jury terms of the Supreme Court, three of the Superior Court, and three of the Court of Common Pleas, two of the City Court, and at least one Criminal Court; *i. e.*, twelve juries, or 144 jurors each day. In Brooklyn there are usually two jury terms of the Supreme Court, one of the City Court, and one of the County Court or a Criminal Court; *i. e.*, four juries, or 48 jurors each day. Assuming they sit five days a week, and calculating four weeks a month, the substitution of six women in each jury would set free in the course of a year 17,280 men. As a matter of fact, twice the number of men actually engaged on cases are kept from their usual employments, so that this substitution would practically add 34,560 days' work to the year.

As the majority of women have abundant and even oppressive leisure, there need be but little deduction from this showing. Even nursing mothers might bring their babies, as they do now when parties or witnesses.

It might be well to call attention to the historical circumstance that women did act as judges of certain classes of facts at least as early as men, and there is no suggestion in the early writers that they did not perform their function as satisfactorily as juries of men.—Yours, etc.,

Wm. Allaire Shortt.

35 Broadway, October 15, 1886.

Notes.

Ticknor & Co. will publish this week Mrs. Browning's 'Sonnets from the Portuguese,' elaborately illustrated by Ludvig Sandöe Ipsen; 'Stories of Art and Artists,' by Clara Erskine Clement, illustrated; and 'Songs and Satires,' by James Jeffrey Roche.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish directly a full report of the debate at Des Moines on the Andover theory of a possible future probation.

Cupples, Upham & Co. announce 'Two Comedies,' by F. Donaldson, jr., M.D., of Baltimore. They are entitled "An Ill Wind" and "An Abject Apology." Also, 'The Imitators,' a satire in verse upon Boston, by a Bostonian.

'On Honor's Roll,' tales of heroism in the nineteenth century, is in the press of Frederick Warne & Co.

'Girls Who Became Famous' (T. Y. Crowell & Co.), by Sarah K. Bolton, is a series of biographical sketches of well-known women, chiefly American and English, including authors, teachers, and philanthropists. They are interesting, and, though at times far too laudatory, are well fitted to stimulate the reader to high aims and the careful use of time. The title is slightly misleading, as it is not the girlhood of the subjects of the sketches which is specially treated.

It is difficult to see any good reason for the publication of 'Stories from Life' (T. Y. Crowell & Co.), by the same author. All the stories are intended to convey practical instruction on some point of morals, and, while a few are unobjectionable, some are positively vulgar, false in their teaching, or simply silly.

Mr. T. W. Knox's 'Life of Robert Fulton' (Putnams) is more than a mere biography. Only a third of the book is given to an account of the great steamboat pioneer; in the remainder, the history of steam navigation is told from the earliest attempts of Papin and Hull down to the latest torpedo and submarine boats. The author has brought together a great mass of information on the subject, which, with the aid of numerous pictures, gives the reader a clear idea of the progress of naval architecture during this century. Interspersed with much technical matter are anecdotes, short accounts of famous voyages, and notices of the larger steam companies and prominent builders. The value as well as the interest of this useful book is somewhat lessened by the evident haste in its preparation. Among the typographical errors which we have noted is "the doomed [domed] steamer," which we trust is not prophetic. Mr. Knox calls attention to the strange neglect of Fulton's grave in Trinity churchyard in this city. No stone or inscription of any kind marks the spot.

George J. Coombes has brought out a second edition of Mr. J. R. Rees's 'Pleasures of a Book-Worm,' of which we have already spoken favorably in these columns. It is a becomingly pretty book.

The six tiny oblong volumes opening endwise, called "The Pearl Series" (Putnams), offer mainly poetical selections under as many titles—"Reflection," "Fancy," "Wit and Humor," "Love," "Faith, Hope, and Charity," "The Poet's Garden." They evidence a refined taste and a care in book-making much above the average shown in such collections, and really constitute a pretty and a profitable gift. The arrangement is alphabetical by authors, except in the case of the last volume, where it is by flowers; hence there is no more harmonious juxtaposition than the general classification produces. As a whole, the printing is free from obvious errors, but the punctuation is now and again at fault, as in Coleridge's "Fancy in Nubibus," where an intrusive semi-colon makes nonsense of the lines—

"and then a traveller go
From mount to mount; through cloudland, gorgeous land."

Two misprints sadly mar Clough's "Two Musics":

"Stealing whence we *do* not know"

—for "whence we not know"; and

"Turn *out*, oh turn not thou!"

—for "Turn not."

In 'A First School Poetry Book' (Macmillan the head mistress of the Clifton (Eng.) High

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School has attempted to improve on similar collections, attacking afresh the old problem how to cater to the childish understanding without overrating or underrating it. Miss Woods believes in "writing down" to it rather than to err in the opposite direction, in which we cannot quite agree with her, nor think that she does not frequently transcend her own purpose. Poetry for the very young has two main functions, to assist in memorizing what deserves to be inculcated, and to form the taste for literature. It is in the latter respect that we should find Miss Woods's collection faulty, as being too catholic. But it is so full, and contains so many excellent pieces, that it is capable of being used to advantage at school or at home.

Milton's Earlier Poems, more extracts from Johnston's Lives of the English Poets, Bunyan's 'Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners,' and English versions of Lessing's 'Nathan the Wise' and Goethe's 'Sorrows of Werter,' make the latest four volumes of Cassell's National Library—already an imposing array of pocket volumes capitally selected.

'The Memoirs of Barry Lyndon, Esq., and a Little Dinner at Timmins's' is the latest volume of the handy Thackeray now being issued by Smith, Elder & Co., in London, and by J. B. Lippincott Co., in Philadelphia.

At last Mr. Alfred Ainger's long-promised selection of Charles Lamb's letters is announced. It will be published in two volumes, thus in a measure completing by far the best edition of Lamb's works, and the only one which has been carried through with thorough scholarship and loving care. It will be published in England by Macmillan & Co. and in America by A. C. Armstrong & Son. Another appetizing announcement is that of a volume of selections from the Essays of Elia,' with more than a hundred wood-cut illustrations by Mr. C. O. Murray.

Mr. George Redway is about to issue a book likely to interest those who care to consider current theosophy, '*Anima Astrologicæ*, or a Guide for Astrologers,' being the 146 Considerations of the famous astrologer, Guido Bonatus, translated from the Latin by Henry Coley, together with the choicest Aphorisms of the Seven Segments of Jerom Cardan of Milan, edited by William Lilly (1675); now first republished from the original edition, with notes and a preface, by William Charles Eldon Serjeant.

Upon Dr. Austin Flint's death another American was invited by the British Medical Association to deliver the Address in Medicine, the literary honor of the occasion; the selection of a foreigner being, we believe, an unprecedented compliment. This time the choice fell on Dr. Billings of the army, whose speech, reprinted from the *Medical News*, lies before us. His theme, in view of the tendency to coöperative investigation that is abroad in medicine, the effort that is made to collect and tabulate simultaneous professional experience, was "Medicine in the United States," with especial reference to such investigation. The address is most excellent reading for those who wish to extend their knowledge. It is professional, but it is not technical. It discusses in a broad, philosophic spirit the relations of physicians to each other and to the community, not in the trades-union spirit, but as a statesman would, with incidental light on the local prevalence of certain diseases geographically and otherwise considered. The paper contains many of those suggestive remarks, half satire and half criticism, for which Dr. Billings is noted, that clinch the idea as he drives it home—for instance, his condemnation of the creed of fashionable sanitarians (he himself is a sanitarian of the truest type), that for every one to reach the age of three-score and ten "all that is necessary is, that everything shall be clean and every person virtuous." This address was delivered before foreign physicians, but there is no intelligent man at home, whatever his occupation, who might not learn something from it and find food for further thought.

Mr. Percy Clarke's travels in Australia were not very extensive, but he had opportunities to see life there under nearly all its conditions, in the cities, at the mines, on a sheep station, and on a sugar plantation. This he describes with much animation and considerable graphic power in 'The "New Chum" in Australia' (London: Virtue & Co.). He is least effective in his accounts of Melbourne and Sydney, though he gives a fair idea of their appearance and distinctive characteristics; he is at his best when treating of station life. The house and its occupants, the visitors, a neighboring squatter, a drover with a vast "mob" of sheep or cattle on his way to market, the ubiquitous tramp or "sundowner" (so called because he always manages to get to a station at sundown too late for work and just in time for tea and bed), the herding, culling, and shearing the sheep, the running-in the wild cattle, the kangaroo hunts—all are brought most vividly before the reader's mind. Life on a sugar plantation in Queensland is naturally less interesting, the planter's chief excitement arising from the dangers of drought and fire. This industry, which till within a few years was enormously profitable, is now suffering seriously from the opposition of the white workingmen to the introduction of the cheap labor of the coolie or Kanaka. This is the more unreasonable as the whites are "utterly unfitted to work in the burning canefields," but it has nevertheless been so successful as to cause many a fine plantation to be abandoned. A chapter on Tasmania closes Mr. Clarke's book, which would have been much more entertaining but for his exasperating attempts at humorous writing.

The Superintendent of Documents, Department of the Interior, gives notice that Congress provided for the publication and sale of a small edition of the last issue of the map of the United States prepared under the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office; that this wall map measures 5½x6½ feet; and that it will be sent by registered mail on receipt of $1.50 payable to the Superintendent. Only one copy will be sold to any one person, firm, or corporation.

A new journal, advocating freedom in religion and social reform, is to be started in Chicago at the beginning of 1887. A sound financial basis has already been secured; and the editorship has been intrusted to Mr. B. F. Underwood, for five years manager and editor of the *Index* in Boston.

Nothing daunted by the experience of his predecessors, Mr. George F. Kelley proposes establishing in this city an *Art Review*, and expects to issue his first number in the course of next week. Each number will contain an original American etching made expressly for the *Review*, and three copper-plate photogravure reproductions of the work of American artists in all branches. The articles will be signed, and will quickly disclose the support which the editor is to have from the profession.

The "German American Magazine" (*Deutsch-Amerikanisches Magazin*) is the title of a new quarterly, edited by H. A. Rattermann, and published by Rosenthal, in Cincinnati, of which the first number has just been issued. It commends itself both to German Americans and to all German-reading Americans by the portrait and sketch of Friedrich Kapp, whose services to American history in the series of admirable works written by him ought never to be forgotten. The editor gives an account of Kapp's youthful training in Germany and his early experiences in this country, which shows how thoroughly he was fitted for his self-imposed task of representing both his native and his adopted country. Scientific and historical and bibliographical articles make up the bulk of the 164 pages of this opening number, with specimens of German-American poetry, and there are very useful questions and answers on matters personal, political, and historical. The success of this magazine will be a fair test of the extent of the love of German in this country, as well as of an interest in local and especially German history as it has been developed in different sections of the Union, where German settlers, old and new, have left their mark. Mr. Rottermann has an enthusiastic faith in the desire of his German-American citizens to share his own studies.

The English dramatic monthly magazine, the *Theatre*, is no better than it should be, and very much inferior in character and quality to the new French *Revue d'Art Dramatique;* but now and again it prints something worth reading, like Mr. Lee's paper on Phelps in the August and September numbers. This sketch, brief as it is, gives a far more accurate idea of the English actor than Mr. John Coleman's ill-made memoir. Yet a third biography is in preparation, viz., 'Life and Life Work of Samuel Phelps, Comedian,' by W. May Phelps (his son) and John Forbes-Robertson.

Babyhood for October offers a plate of standard shades of the spectrum colors, and narrates the difficulties encountered in the search after them (so carelessly at variance are the standard works) and in the printing. It purposely omits indigo.

A very thoughtful paper in the (Syracuse) *Academy* for October, by Principal Smith of Lansingburg, N. Y., answers negatively the question, "Should algebra precede geometry?" and appeals to five years of experience. His argument seems to us wholly sound, and it would be reinforced by the production of a primary textbook which should abandon the formal and systematic presentation of definitions, axioms, and problems. "All roads lead to Rome" in geometry.

Public Opinion, Washington, a weekly eclectic journal, has attained its first volume (indexed, by the way), and appears to have found a foothold where one might least have expected it. Its reason for existence will have been shown if it induces Congressmen to value "public opinion" for any other than a bread-and-butter motive.

After twelve years of preparation Prof. Friedrich Delitzsch is ready to commence the publication of his 'Assyrisches Wörterbuch.' His work will be almost a concordance and lexicon in one, so numerous will be the examples cited, covering all the published and even some unpublished Assyro-Babylonian texts. J. H. C. Hinrich (Leipzig) in the prospectus states that the work will be published in ten parts, the subscription price to be thirty marks a part. It is expected that four parts will be published during the coming year. From advance sheets we see that the work is (after the fashion of Assyrian publications) to be printed from the autograph MS. of the author.

Mr. Christern has received the prospectus of a work on the application of color in Dorian temple architecture ('Dorische Polychrome') by Prof. L. Fenger of Copenhagen. A portfolio of eight beautifully colored plates will accompany the text, and show the western front of the temple of Ægina, two aspects of the Parthenon, the Propylæa of the Acropolis at Athens, the Theseum, etc., etc. Publication is set down for the present month.

Dr. Theodor Barth, the founder and chief editor of the three-year-old Berlin *Nation*, being at the present time on a visit to this country, his colleague, Ludwig Bamberger, seizes the opportunity to felicitate the public of that liberal

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journal on its unexpected success and acquired authority, and to relate the circumstances which led to its establishment. In the number for October 2 one may read the pleasant account of Dr. Barth's political elevation; his opposition in the Reichstag to Bismarck's latter-day economic vagaries; his resignation of a lucrative post in the Bremen Chamber of Commerce in order not to bring upon that city the wrath of the Chancellor excited against himself; his subsequent removal to Berlin, and his perseverance, against friendly dissuasion, in creating an organ of free political and independent literary criticism which now has no superior in Germany.

The ever handsome *Vom Fels zum Meer* (New York: Christern) begins its sixth volume with an attractive number, in which we remark some fine illustrations of Heidelberg, and a supplementary mammoth bird's-eye view of Berlin in this the ninetieth year of the Emperor's life. The spectator stands on the tower of the Rathaus.

The new 'Brockhaus' Conversations-Lexikon' (New York: L. W. Schmidt), in Parts 211-216, nearly completes the letter S. Spain, of which there is a good colored map, is the most important article. In the text are plans of Stettin, Strassburg, and Stuttgart, and a chart of the Suez Canal. The freshness of the article on Strikes is shown by its taking cognizance of the great Southwestern railroad disturbance, and of the Knights of Labor. The article on Spiritualism we find somewhat inadequate, and a natural typographical blunder by which Wayne County is printed "Magne," with no mention of the State of New York, completely disguises the scene of the original "Rochester knockings." This error is at least as old as 1879, and may be indefinitely transmitted. In the sketch of the explorer Stanley, no attempt is made to fix his much-disputed nationality. Among American names we miss Secretary Stanton, who certainly merits a place.

To add (says a correspondent) one more instance in the transformation of surnames in New England (*Nation*, p. 307), there is occasionally a "double refraction," as when one portion of the descendants of M. *Blancpied* has acquired the name of Blumpey, and the other taken that of Whitefoot.

—The first volume of Todhunter's 'History of the Theory of Elasticity and of the Strength of Materials,' edited and completed by Prof. Karl Pearson of University College, has appeared. It is a bulky work of 924 pages, and it covers the ground up to 1850; but, so recent has been the great development of mathematical physics, much of the beauty and usefulness of the theory is still reserved for exhibition in a second volume. The editor asks the syndics of the University Press, Cambridge, Eng., to relieve him of the labor of preparing that second volume, the material for which is so immense that both editor and reader may well regard it with a feeling of dismay, as well as of pleasure at the rapid progress of the science. There is scarcely a branch of physical investigation in which it does not now play an important part. From its humble beginning, with the rupture and strength of wooden beams, it has advanced to the planning of gigantic bridges, to the study of musical strings, the colors of crystals, and the constitution of the ether. The value of a book of this kind cannot easily be overestimated. A vast amount of research has been done once for all by a competent person, and the investigator is enabled to begin at once at the point where his predecessors have left off. Even great mathematicians have often wasted their powers in doing work that has been done before, and, if not that, they have at least wasted their time in making researches that can easily be made by lesser men. This book, like Todhunter's other works of the same kind, is material for history, rather than a real history. It is a catalogue and summary of all memoirs and treatises, and not a masterly *aperçu historique*, such as Chasles has given in another subject. To one who objects that it is impossible to see the wood for the trees, it may be replied, however, that the work is primarily intended for those who are in search of trees, and not for those who wish to obtain a far-reaching view of a peculiar phase of intellectual development.

—It is somewhat remarkable that the labor of building up the science of elasticity has been shared in by a large number of mathematicians, and that no one name has been of overpowering influence. In Todhunter's 'History of the Theory of Probability,' one-fourth of the volume is given to Laplace. In this book, no writer has a preponderating number of pages. Poisson has the greatest number, one hundred and ten, and after him comes Lamé, who has eighty-three. Navier, who may be said to have founded the modern theory of elasticity, and Mlle. Sophie Germain, have each fourteen, Laplace and Lagrange have six and ten respectively, Cauchy, to whom the science belongs after Navier, has fifty-nine, and Saint Venant, whose less important papers only are included in this volume, has forty.

—Mr. I. S. Yastreboff's 'Customs and Songs of the Turkish Serbs' has lately been published in St. Petersburg. The author was Russian consul among these people for ten years, and made the entire collection himself. Among the difficulties to be overcome in collecting and noting down his 560 songs was that of gaining access to the Christian women, who live almost the life of the harem, and avoid every occasion of speaking to any man who is not related to their husbands. The special value of the work lies in its treatment of a country which has hitherto been, and still remains, extremely hard to penetrate. Old Servia, so called, was formerly the chief stronghold of the ancient Servian kingdom; it was next half abandoned by the Servians and half settled by the Albanians, and of all Slavic countries Old Servia has been the least visited, because of the dangers of travelling there. Mr. Yastreboff is the very best living authority on its antiquities and ethnography, not excluding even the Servian savants. He is well known for his papers on ethnography, and especially on archæology, which have appeared in the *Glasnik* of the Servian Scientific Society of Belgrade, and have been, in part, printed in a volume in the Servian tongue. The present volume is his first in Russian. It contains popular customs, and the songs which accompany them and the festivals of the calendar in different localities, and which will be of great interest to ethnographers and philologists. Unfortunately he has omitted those songs which occur in the volume published by Miloevitch (Belgrade, 1875), which cuts his work down one-half. It is to be hoped that he will publish them, since Miloevitch's collection does not enjoy the fullest confidence, and contains things which were obviously manufactured from a false notion of patriotism. The corresponding songs collected by Mr. Yastreboff would not only verify the truth of these, but would also indicate their prevalence in other districts and furnish valuable variations. The author promises to publish his notes on Albania.

—The *Revue Internationale* (Florence; Boston: Schoenhof), of which Signor Angelo de Gubernatis is the editor, is a periodical which it has never been safe to overlook, because it might at any time contain something of interest; but the very intermittent character of its valuable papers has frequently made it an extremely disappointing task to look through its pages. The number for September 10, however, contains several attractive articles. The one which addresses the widest circle of readers is that entitled "François Liszt: Souvenirs détachés," by Mlle. Janka Wohl. What gives to this its special interest is the partly autobiographical character which it possesses. The writer tells us that when M. Trifonof published his 'Esquisses biographiques sur François Liszt' two years ago, the master brought her a copy covered all over with annotations in his own writing, with the inscription on the first page, "Rectifications pour mon nécrologe par Janka et Stéphanie Wohl." It is from these abundant notes that Mlle. Wohl selects such as she considers suitable for present publication, in order to give to her souvenirs "the rather unusual prestige of authenticity." In the present paper, which is the first of a series, the writer shows much discretion in the use of her materials, the greater part referring to Mme. d'Agoult (Daniel Stern), about whose relations with Liszt so much has been written that, as Mlle. Wohl says, "it is not only not an indiscretion to tell the truth, but even a duty." The readers of George Sand's letters and of her 'Impressions du Voyage' will recall the ideal pair who occupied so large a place in both. Mlle. Janka Wohl gives us the recollections which the ten years of his youth spent with the Comtesse d'Agoult left in the memory of Liszt in his old age. Not the least interesting aspect of these revelations is the light they throw upon George Sand's writings during this period of her life.

—The same number of the *Revue Internationale* contains another interesting article, "L'Origine des Magyars." It is by Paul Hunfalvy, and is the second paper upon the same subject. In the preceding number Vámbéry gave his theory of the origin of the same people, and now M. Hunfalvy defends his own opinions, which were attacked there, in what must needs be a very learned paper, and is certainly a very amusing and instructive one. M. Hunfalvy, as our readers know, belongs to the school of *Finnists* among Hungarian philologists and ethnologists, and in a work which he published in 1864 he drew his arguments from the Finnish, Esthonian, Yakut, and other kindred tongues, and from the geographical conditions of the modern Finns, Ugrians, Turks, etc. This does not seem a very promising field for a writer in what aims to be a periodical of general literary interest; but out of the unknown depths of learning which he draws upon in the Siberian steppes and the valleys of the Altai, where Finno-Ugrians and Turco-Tartars act the parts of our own familiar Kelts and Kymri, M. Hunfalvy has managed to produce a paper not offensively learned to the unscientific reader, and full of information calculated to enlighten those least prepared. The paper is written in the best of tempers, which is not a usual thing in the disputes of philologists, and especially not of ethnologists. We remark, in closing, another important article, by M. A. J. Boyer d'Agen, 'François Villon, à propos d'un livre récent.' The recent book is 'Le Jargon du xve siècle,' published in 1884 by M. Auguste Vitu; and containing the eleven *ballades* in *jargon* attributed to Villon, five of which were then published for the first time, together with a preliminary discourse, "sur l'origine des Gueux et l'origine du jargon," and an analytical vocabulary. M. Boyer d'Agen gives in his paper the five newly published *ballades*, and also, following each of them, "an essay towards a literal translation," and some very pleasant remarks upon Villon and his life and writings. In this case the author does not forget that though he is writing about a book which is called upon its title-page an *étude philologique*, he is addressing a literary and not a learned audience. His paper in itself is a

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charming literary production, recommendable to all who love poetry and poets, and who enjoy reading what others, who share their love, have to say about them.

—A dozen pages by M. Guy de Maupassant begin the September number of *Les Lettres et les Arts* (Paris: Boussod, Valadon & Cie.; New York: Charles Scribner's Sons). In "L'Auberge," this powerful writer depicts, in his usual sober but vivid manner, a great mental tragedy which, unlike his other productions, is never painful to read and is unexceptionable in point of propriety. All the literary perfection of M. de Maupassant's style and of his methods of conception are here freed from the accompaniments which elsewhere render this greatest of French story-tellers so distasteful. The etchings of Alpine scenes by Eugène Burnand which accompany the text are particularly felicitous as illustrations of the author, reflecting as they do his simplicity and force of style, in which every sentence, almost every word, is as effective as the strokes and touches of an etcher. The other story of the present number, "Le docteur Modesto," is as complete a contrast to the last as one of the sea creatures on the limits of animal life, with which the inmates of its laboratory busy themselves, is to a perfect snow crystal of the Alpine summits which shut out M. de Maupassant's inn from the world. This fantastic story of M. Henry Laujol's is adorned by still more fantastic illustrations by Rosset-Granger, which give it a certain half-allegorical charm that adds piquancy to the characters and situations. Both artist and author have made of Signor Modesto Pla y Saballos a thoroughly delightful creation. It will perhaps surprise some of the admirers of Jules Breton to learn that he is also a poet, and has published a volume of poems, called 'Les Champs et la Mer.' The present number of the *Revue* contains some interesting verses by him accompanying a full-page engraving of his recent picture, "Le Soir dans les hameaux du Finistère." The engraving retains the dreamy poetry of Jules Breton's painting better than his harmonious verses do; but that can scarcely be made a matter of reproach. An expressive portrait of the artist by himself is placed at the head of the poem. The beautiful full-page etching by Léon Bonnat of M. Alexandre Dumas *fils* is, however, the finest portrait which has yet appeared in the *Revue*. It accompanies the paper of M. Léopold Lacour upon the dramatist who just now elicits such various opinions from some of the best critical writers of the day. Another extremely interesting portrait is the large seated figure of Pope Leo XIII., by Chatran. It accompanies a very attractive paper, "La Journée de Léon XIII.," by M. M. F. de Carpegna, in which the general outlines of the life led by "the prisoner of the Vatican" are given in a most entertaining manner. The article is very fully illustrated by Marchetti; the most striking and satisfying picture being the full-page one, "Léon XIII. à la promenade," which is full of life and expression. Another attractive paper is that by M. Gerspach, "La Mosaïque décorative du Musée du Louvre," with the symbolical figures of the Renaissance, designed by Lenepveu for the grand cupola, three of which are given as illustrations. Still more interesting is M. F. de Mély's "L'Abbé Aubert, ses Fables illustrées par Marillier," in which the author talks delightfully about the once famous and now forgotten eighteenth-century poet and about the six charming designs in sepia made by Marillier for a new edition of his 'Fables,' of which the Revolution prevented the publication. These lay forgotten in a faded old envelope, discolored and covered with dust, and possibly unopened since the artist or the publisher placed them there almost a hundred years ago, marking upon the envelope "six fables de Monsieur l'abbé Haubert, dessinées par Mariller, qui coûtent soixante-douze livres." Three of these designs are effectively reproduced here in the brown tints of the sepia drawings, and are really exquisite in their last-century remoteness and grace.

—The scruple which has led to the setting up of the "Andover hypothesis" is no new one; and we commend to the disputants the following passage, more than 500 years old, from the "Paradiso," canto xix:

"Chè tu dicevi: Un uom nasce alla riva
Dell' Indo; e quivi non è chi ragioni
Di Cristo, nè chi legga, nè chi scriva:
E tutti suoi voleri ed atti buoni
Sono, quanto ragione umana vede,
Senza peccato in vita od in sermoni:
Muore non battezzato e senza fede:
Ov' è questa giustizia che 'l condanna?
Ov' è la colpa sua, sed ei non crede?
Or tu chi se', che vuoi sedere a scranna,
Per giudicar da lungi mille miglia
Con la veduta corta d'una spanna?"

THE SOUTH-SLAVIC WORLD.

La Péninsule des Balkans: Vienne, Croatie, Bosnie, Serbie, Bulgarie, Roumélie, Turquie, Roumanie. Par Émile de Laveleye. Two volumes. Brussels, 1886 (New York: F. W. Christern).

M. DE LAVELEYE'S work, as the sub-title shows, is not strictly confined to the Balkan Peninsula. Neither does it embrace it in its full extent. It omits Albania, Greece, Montenegro, and other parts. Though treating of Rumania and Turkish portions, it is mainly a study of the South-Slavic world, of the South-Slavic question. Nothing could be more timely for the observer of the political movements of our day than such a contribution to the ethnography and contemporary history of southeastern Europe; and few writers would have executed the task with better trained powers of observation and judgment—especially in economical matters—with greater conscientiousness in forming conclusions, in a more truly cosmopolitan spirit, or with equal refinement and brevity of diction. M. de Laveleye, it is true, is not a Slavic scholar, in a strict sense of the word; nor has he spent much time in travels on either side of the Balkans. But he has made the very best use of preparatory studies, of personal observation, and of oral intercourse with the best-informed in the countries visited. If he here and there slightly fails, it is from an excess of charitableness and sympathy—for representative Slavs and the Slavic cause—a disposition not unmixed with courteous gratitude for kind attentions, and a pro-Gallic leaning towards political combinations likely to become a check on Teutonic preponderance. Making allowance for such amiable foibles, it is a pleasure to follow the Belgian economist in his wanderings through the basins of the Drave and Save, the lower Danube, and the Maritza. Though he has a keen eye for landscapes, costumes, and popular traits, his observations are mainly political or economical.

In Austria, to which empire he once devoted a volume of his 'La Prusse et l'Autriche depuis Sadowa,' he feels everywhere the breath of renovation. That ancient monarchy was formerly ruled by old men; it is now guided by young statesmen. "The Hungarians hold there the reins, and they have preserved in their blood the ardor of primitive races and the decision of the cavalier." M. de Laveleye has fine things to tell of Kálnoky, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and of Kállay, the Minister of Finance, who has also the special management of the affairs of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The latter, whose political, administrative, and literary abilities he equally extols, advised him to visit that semi-annexed dependency of the Hapsburgs. Going there, through Croatia, M. de Laveleye revisited the old Bishop of Diakovár, Strossmayer, the eminent spiritual leader of the Croat patriots and munificent patron of South-Slavic literature and art, to whom he devotes a panegyric as abounding in praise as that which he once bestowed (in the book above mentioned) on Francis Deák, then the great representative of a cause—the Magyar—which the Croats look upon as the most antagonistic to theirs. As between Magyars and Croats, the writer now decidedly leans towards the Slavic side. He would like to see the dualism of Austria-Hungary transformed, without a shock, into federation, under which Croats, Bosnians, Dalmatians, and Slovenes should form one of the chief component groups. While the Magyars hold the reins of power, the Slavic dependency of "the crown of St. Stephen" develops in its own national way, cherishes ambitious schemes of aggrandizement and independence, and, if forced to choose between two hated alternatives, would even prefer Russian to Hungarian domination. The Croats are Catholics and loyal subjects of the Hapsburgs, but they are Slavs above all; and where the race feeling is uppermost, contention and demagogism do their worst.

Bosnia, according to our author, is the most beautiful province of the Balkan Peninsula. It reminds one of Styria, a land of Alpine mountains and forests. There is a constant succession of valleys watered by rivers and brooks and crowned by wooded heights. Nature has done her best, but man's hand has wrought more destruction than cultivation. Everywhere there are traces of desolation by the sword and torch, of the long-endured blight of Turkish despotism; everywhere evidences of neglect and poverty. The clay cots of the peasant farmers (*kmets*) have no chimneys, and only small windows without glass; the smoke escapes through crevices, and when the wooden shutters are closed there is darkness. The farm animals live in the open air; flocks of sheep and herds of buffaloes roam over the fallow lands, swine and goats in the forests. The cattle and horses are poor. The large forest trees are felled, the fields are poorly tilled with primitive ploughs, no gardens surround the habitations. Plum orchards—from which both excellent fruit and plum brandy (*slivovitza*) are obtained—maize, and poultry yield the main sustenance. Such is the condition of the former village *rayah;* the Moslem proprietors—Slavs, like the peasantry, being descendants of Christians converted after the Turkish conquest—live in the towns. Even now, under Austro-Hungarian rule, the Moslem—beg, aga, or simple merchant—shows a proud and domineering mien. Christian and Jew go humbly out of the way of the little horse which a beg, preceded by his servants, rides, and which holds its head high, like its master. The Moslem Bosniaks are the most fanatical observers of the precepts of the Koran, though they are totally ignorant of its language. Their idiom, their names, are Slavic. They have never practised polygamy. They were formerly often in feud with Stambul; they now bear the Christian domination, which they fought bravely, with dignified resignation, as a temporary calamity. To the country on the whole, however, the Austro-Hungarian occupation is a blessing. Reforms and improvements have been begun in every direction. If carried out wisely, peace will be secured and prosperity developed. Serayevo, the capital, begins to assume a novel aspect. A hotel vying in grandeur and comfort with those of Paris is among the new structures, strangely contrasting with the mosques and baths of Turkish times. The army of occupation brings wealth with it. Railroads have been constructed. Commerce expands, partly through Jewish enterprise. Industry and education are fostered. Yet the inhabitants are little grateful for the change. The

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Christian Bosniaks would prefer a union with Servia or Montenegro or with both; the Mohammedan sigh for their former unbridled sway.

Herzegovina is in every way less favored than Bosnia, by nature as well as by the new Government. It shared all the horrors and evils of the old régime; its position prevents it from sharing all the advantages of the new. In 1879 both countries together numbered 1,158,000 inhabitants, living in 43 cities, 31 market towns, 5,000 villages, and 190,000 houses. They were officially classed thus: capitalists and proprietors, 95,000; husbandmen, 85,000; artisans and laborers, 55,000; merchants and manufacturers, 11,000; clergy, 1,100; employees, 700; teachers, 260; physicians, 100. The revenues for 1884 were estimated at 7,400,000 florins, the expenditures at 7,350,000.

Belgrade, the capital of Servia, has in late years undergone a complete transformation. The principal street is lined on both sides with houses two or three stories high, with stores in the lowest, furnished with large show-windows, behind which one sees all kinds of articles of dress and luxury, books, photographs, antiquities, etc. The low Oriental shops and Turkish coffee-houses have disappeared. Nothing recalls the Orient. Of the former Turkish quarter hardly a vestige remains: a few fountains, with inscriptions in Arabic, and a crumbling mosque. New streets with elegant villas rise on both slopes of the central hill, looking toward the Danube and the Save. Our traveller visited the schools and found the pupils loaded with lessons. The long list of subjects taught in the gymnasia includes such studies as geology, biology, anthropology, music, and stenography. Servia is, in various ways, rapidly advancing in the paths of western Europe--not improbably to her ruin. She follows the route of Egypt, borrowing and borrowing, and mortgaging, for the sake of rapid material improvements and in the interest of intemperate ambition, all her resources, and thus giving European financiers a right to interfere in her domestic administration. Scarcely emancipated, she throws away her independence. She no longer pays tribute to Constantinople, but does to Vienna and Paris. In December, 1885, on the morrow of the insensate and disastrous invasion of Bulgaria, the consolidated debt of the little kingdom, which numbers only 1,900,000 inhabitants, had risen to 260,000,000 francs, or nearly 600 francs to each family. And "every moment new loans are contracted—now for muskets, now for cannon. If this goes on, Servia will ultimately be merely a colony of slaves laboring for foreign creditors." "O valiant Kara-George!" our publicist exclaims, "O glorious Milosh! was it for a future like this that you combated?" And the Serbs well deserve a better future. Attached to their country and the domestic hearth—though poor agriculturists on an excellent soil—proud of personal independence and equality, without a proletariat or an aristocracy of birth or wealth, possessed of the rights and habits of communal self-government, they are well formed for a quiet rustic democracy. The pursuit of false political aims, party contentions with inappropriate liberal or radical devices, centralization, and misgovernment threaten to lead them to an abyss. Of King Milan, whom M. de Laveleye knew in Paris, eighteen years before, as a student, and who now received him with marked courteousness, very little is said in a direct way. Allusions to his tyrannical course, however, are not wanting. Queen Natalia is described as charming. The little boy, Alexander, is their only child. "Is he destined to become the new Dushan of the Serb Empire?" A palace fit for a great monarch is being built in the meanwhile.

M. de Laveleye speaks more fully of Alexander of Battenberg, the late Prince of Bulgaria. He briefly tells the political history of his reign, mainly after M. Drandar, a Bulgarian writer. The young Prince arrived in Bulgaria with the best of intentions and full of zeal for the cause of the principality, but without faith in the ultra-liberal Constitution which it had adopted at Tirnova. He gave his confidence to the Conservatives, who aimed at a modification of the Constitution. The people were against them, and in 1879 elected an Assembly in which the Government counted scarcely thirty votes. It was dissolved, but the new Assembly, convened in April, 1880, was more hostile still. Alexander yielded, and appointed a Liberal Ministry, headed by Zankoff and Karaveloff. The Conservatives, however, soon convinced the Prince that his Ministers were steering the ship of state upon the rocks, and the consequence was the *coup d'état* of May, 1881, followed by a dictatorial régime constitutionally varnished. A Russian general, Ehrenrooth, and the Russian Consul-General, Hitrovo, managed affairs in and out of the Cabinet. The Liberals were silenced by force, the freedom of election was suppressed, Zankoff was confined in Vratza. To guard this order of things against an insurrection, the Czar sent Gens. Kaulbars and Soboleff to Sofia. These officers, however, treated the Prince as their ward, and he keenly resented it. The leading Conservative Ministers themselves, Natchovitch and Grekoff, found the situation intolerable. They sought the help of the Liberals in the Assembly against them. The Russian Government saw it was on the wrong track, and, through its envoy, M. Yonin, now demanded and obtained the restoration of the Constitution of Tirnova (August, 1883). But the Conservatives combined with Zankoff, who became master of the situation, against the Russian generals, and they were forced to retire. The Czar, exasperated, recalled the Russian aides-de-camp of the Prince. The Prince dismissed the remaining Russian officers, and recalled the Bulgarian students from Russia. An apparent peace was effected by M. Balabanoff, who was sent to St. Petersburg. In the coalition Cabinet Zankoff outstripped his Conservative colleagues, but he, again, had to yield his place to the more radical Karaveloff. In view of recent events in Bulgaria, the following deserves quoting:

"It is clearly certain that the attitude of the Czar has been supremely irrational, and that the Russian agents in Sofia act an equally unskilful and pernicious part. They want everything to move in their own way, and when they are opposed by the sentiment of national dignity, they endeavor to make a mess of everything, to overthrow the Ministers, to checkmate the Prince, and to prove that they themselves are needed. The only result which they will achieve will be to make the Bulgarians forget all the services rendered them by Russia, and to extirpate every feeling of gratitude.

"Russia's rôle ought to be quite different. She ought to protect and advise, but never to command or intrigue. She has created Bulgaria: let her help her act as an independent state. Why hamper the development of the child to whom she has given life? Let her resume the attitude which once procured her the sympathies of all the Slavs. . . . Thus only can she recover her influence. Otherwise she will preserve as little of it in Bulgaria and Macedonia as in Servia and in Croatia."

During the Servian invasion, in November, 1885, Prince Alexander's conduct is stated to have been admirable. "He is a true soldier, formed in the Prussian school." "But" (and here our author reproduces the impressions of a diplomatist who resided several years in Sofia) "it is not enough to be a lieutenant in the Prussian army to know how to rule nations, especially when one is only twenty-one years old (in 1879), and dreams only of gorgeous palaces, formidable armies, European decorations and alliances. We cannot forget the fable of the astronomer who stumbled into a well in gazing at the stars." This was written long before Alexander of Battenberg fell—the last lines of the work date from the beginning of 1886—and it is not the only evidence of the sagacity of the unnamed diplomatist, or of the general correctness of the information gathered by our traveller. The former was present when Alexander, in July, 1879, arrived in Tirnova, and clearly saw the affection which the Bulgarian people—"un peu rude, mais naïf, bon et doux"—vowed him. It would have been easy to govern wisely, for "the Bulgarians are infinitely more governable than the Serbs, Rumans, or Greeks." But Alexander preferred to be a ruler in the Prussian fashion. He was, besides, very indiscreet. He alienated his ministers by neglect, and caused mischief to himself by blurting out his thoughts. He surrounded himself with young counsellors; his court was "full of hope, but devoid of experience." He became wiser after the failure of his *coup d'état*, and in Karaveloff, according to M. de Laveleye, found an efficient, honest, and patriotic chief of administration. Several pages are devoted to the portrayal of this statesman. The favorable traits depicted show a different man from the Karaveloff of the dethronement and regency drama of August and September, 1886, as we know him from newspaper reports. Balabanoff and Slaveikoff are similarly spoken of with admiration.

Thus far the administration of the young state shows it much superior in wisdom and public probity to Servia. Bulgaria has as yet no foreign debt. The Bulgarian is more economical, laborious, and persistent, stronger and more moral, than the Serb; the Serb is more lively and open, more eloquent and poetical. His bravery and love of liberty the Bulgarian has amply evinced in the recent crises. He is fond of his constitution. Backward in agriculture, commerce, and education, he will advance in everything if allowed to develop the ample resources of his country in freedom and peace. He is more advanced in Eastern Rumelia—the more blessed, though more blood-stained, of the two Bulgarias (the population of both is about 2,800,000)—and still writhing under the most atrocious misrule, both Turkish and Greek, in Macedonia.

Want of room prevents us from following our traveller beyond the Slavic territories of the Balkan Peninsula. In conclusion we must remark that the pages of his excellent book are slightly marred by inaccurate or un-French spellings of Slavic words—"*Zajetschar*," "*Jonine*," "*Ichtiman*," "*jougo*-slave," etc., etc.—as well as by some incorrect dates, such as "1380," on page 72 of vol. i, "1779," on page 105, "1689" and "1874," on page 157, "1875," on page 295, "1879," on page 348, "May 25," on page 16 of vol. ii, and "1858," on page 158, most of which are probably misprints.

GETTYSBURG.

Battle of Gettysburg. By the Comte de Paris. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.

THIS book is a republication of the chapters on the Gettysburg campaign from volume iii of the Comte de Paris's history of our civil war, with some corrections by the editor, Col. J. P. Nicholson, and some addenda, consisting principally of a roster of the Federal army and a detailed statement of losses on both sides.

The great labor expended by the distinguished author in the preparation of his account of Gettysburg, the fulness of detail, the elaborate descriptions of the field, the clearness and precision with which he sets forth the events which led to the final struggle, as well as the vigor and graphic force of his descriptions of the complicated series of engagements which constituted the battle itself—all render this account worthy of be-

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ing preserved, and of being brought frequently, by new editions, before the public. It is impossible to take up this book without becoming deeply interested in it, notwithstanding the imperfections of the translation. It recalls events on which, for centuries to come, our people will look back with absorbing interest. We can give no higher praise than to say that the author has done his work in a way worthy of his subject.

It is to be regretted, however, that the accomplished editor has not done more to correct the oversights which were to be expected from a foreign author writing at a distance, and that he did not include in his addenda the returns of the strength of the opposing forces.

Col. Nicholson and many other writers assume of this history that, being composed by a foreigner, it is strictly without bias. But that is not always the case. The book is the work of an officer who served in the Army of the Potomac, and who, while inspired with the highest historical aims, writes, we may say always, from a Northern standpoint. This more than once unduly colors the narrative, and leads to the sacrifice of historical accuracy. We have space for but a single illustration. It shall be taken from the manner in which the Count deals with the question of numbers at Gettysburg.

The only data from which these numbers can be obtained with anything like certainty or fulness are the official returns. These returns may not be perfect, but they are the best data within reach, and as the armies were organized, for the most part, in the same way, and were officered by men trained in the same school, the returns may be considered as fair a guide for one side as for the other. Meade's return for June 30, the day before the battle, shows that he had of *infantry and artillery* (omitting general staff, provost guard, etc.) 86,703 men "present for duty." To these were added next day two brigades comprising 5,000 men, about which there is no dispute. This makes the Army of the Potomac number 91,703 infantry and artillery. The Count then proceeds to cut down this return by "3,000 or 4,000, left as additional guards near supply trains, the batteries remaining at Westminster, for all men detached on extra duty, and from 4,000 to 5,000 for the stragglers entered on the returns." To support this last deduction, he states that the return for June 30 was not made out until the end of July, and assumes that these stragglers were then entered as present. For this singular statement he gives not one bit of evidence or explanation. By such means he reduces Meade's *infantry and artillery* from 91,703 to "from 82,000 to 84,000 men."

Now the Army of Northern Virginia contained, May 31, when just about to set out on the campaign, 64,176 *infantry and artillery* "present for duty" (making no deduction for non-combatants). Eight infantry regiments of this force were absent from Gettysburg, but eight regiments not included in it were present in their stead. There must also be added, according to the Count, 62 guns and about 800 artillerymen. Now the Count estimates that these additions outnumber the reductions by 3,500—in other words, these eight infantry regiments, added, outnumbered the eight to be subtracted by 2,700. As this number was about the full strength of eight average regiments in the army, such a calculation is evidently erroneous and unfair. Again, the Count boldly assumes (though here his figures, or those of his translator, are confused) that this army, while on the march from home into hostile territory, was increased by the return of sick and wounded and of conscripts; from which source, and from the exchange of the eight regiments above noted, he estimates that the diminution due to straggling was more than counterbalanced, and that the Confederates had five thousand *more* effectives at Gettysburg than when they left the Rappahannock. There is no return of the Army of Northern Virginia for June, but the returns of Rodes's and Early's divisions for the latter part of the month exist, and they show that Rodes had lost about five per cent. of his strength, and Early ten per cent., not including their losses in battle. If, therefore, Lee's army is placed on the footing of these two divisions, it contained from 60,000 to 62,000 *infantry and artillery* in the latter part of June. These returns do not come down to the battle, and the marches in Pennsylvania were of course attended by further depletion. Had Lee's army grown during its active march into a hostile country by the return of sick, conscripts, etc., it would have been the first case on record of such a result. A comparison of the Federal returns of June 20 with those of June 30 shows, contrary to the Count's supposition, that there was no diminution going on in the Federal army, but, on the contrary, an increase in numbers. That, too, is natural, as the Federal army was in its own territory and near its own base. No deductions from Lee's army are allowed by the Count for "guards for supply trains," and for "men on detached duty," and for "stragglers entered on returns," yet it is plain that these sources of depletion are not less apt to affect an army two hundred miles from its base than an army in a friendly country and but fifty miles from Baltimore. Such deductions are mere guess-work, and had better be omitted on both sides.

It seems plain that against the 90,000 (in round numbers) of Federal *infantry and artillery* reported "present for duty" at Gettysburg, there cannot be set more than 60,000 Confederate *infantry and artillery* also "present for duty." These numbers may be increased or diminished as each one pleases to include or exclude certain classes of soldiers, but the ratio between them should be maintained. They are the numbers fairly deduced from the returns, and an accurate historian would hardly venture to follow the Count in adding to one side and deducting from the other without better ground than the fanciful considerations he offers. Similar errors occur in his statement of the respective cavalry forces.

The criticisms of the Comte de Paris on the conduct of the battle are generally judicious. He sees clearly that the meeting of the two armies was accidental, and that the struggle was not a matter of prevision on either side. He portrays well the difficulties which beset Meade, so recently placed in command, and the efficient service of Reynolds, Hancock, and others on those memorable days. He recognizes the disadvantage which the Confederates suffered from the absence of Stuart and his cavalry. He properly condemns the halting way in which the Confederates fought, though perhaps he lays more of the blame on the Confederate leader than a fuller knowledge of Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia would have justified. Lee's direction of the battle was in accordance with his methods and habits on other fields. He always gave large discretion to his corps commanders. In this instance they failed him, and at first sight it seems as if he might have corrected some of their blunders on the spot, but, after all, it is difficult to say whether he could have done this efficiently.

The battle was lost and won on the second day. It was at dusk that day that victory hung most doubtfully between the two armies, and that the Confederates had almost snatched the prize. That they did not win it was as much their own fault as it was due to the courage of the Army of the Potomac and the skill of its leaders. Lee planned and urged a combined attack on the Federal wings. Longstreet lost hours before he got to work, and then put in his divisions in succession rather than simultaneously. Once in, however, his troops were better handled than Ewell's, at the other end of the line. Ewell did not attack as soon as he should have done. Early, late in the evening, reached the top of Cemetery Ridge, but neither Johnson on the one hand nor Rodes on the other aided him. Hill's corps, though part of it actually pierced the Federal centre, went in too late and too partially; and, when everybody else had stopped, Ewell's left, under Johnson, was pressing its way on the flank of Culp's Hill. Troops that had been fighting Longstreet forced Early and Johnson back at night. Had Ewell's corps attacked with its whole strength soon after Longstreet, and had Hill supported his colleagues promptly, the Federal army might have been driven from its lines that day.

The author, but still more the editor, of this volume, in speaking of the results of the battle of Gettysburg, falls into a vein more suitable to a Fourth of July oration than to a grave historical work. Col. Nicholson considers this battle "as decisive in its character and far-reaching results as the battle of Waterloo," etc. This is a gross exaggeration. The battle of Waterloo, though a stubborn and for a time doubtful struggle, was a crushing defeat of one army by another. It ended a war, overturned a dynasty, and settled the map of Europe for a generation or more. After the close of the battle the beaten army was not able to make any further resistance, and Napoleon gave up the contest. Now, after the defeat of Lee at Gettysburg, the victorious army, whose losses were fully equal to those it had inflicted, was too much shaken to deliver a counter-blow at its adversary. Indeed, the Federal army continued to hold with some hesitation the position for which it had so gallantly fought. Lee retreated without serious molestation to Hagerstown, and when, finding the Potomac impassable, he turned and offered battle there, a week after Gettysburg, the Federal army declined the gage. Lee recrossed into Virginia at his leisure, and when, in the early part of August, both armies once more confronted each other on the Rapidan, their relative strength was not very different from what it had been two months before at the beginning of the campaign. (This does not ignore the fact that the losses of the Confederates were far less reparable than those of the Federals.) If Lee had failed in his expedition northward, he had paralyzed the Army of the Potomac for the rest of the season, and had postponed all movements against Richmond until the next year. Indeed, the Confederate, not the Union army, was the first to resume active operations by forcing Meade from the Rappahannock to Bull Run in October. In the next spring this same Confederate army entered upon its most remarkable campaign, performed its greatest achievements, and at Cold Harbor, just eleven months after Gettysburg, probably came nearer conquering a peace than at any other time in its history. What analogy to all this is found in the history of the French army after Waterloo?

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

THE enthusiasm of Prof. Henry Morley, in his introduction to Mr. Ramaswami Raju's 'Tales of the Sixty Mandarins' (Cassell & Co.) is as well founded as it is sincere: "This is a real book of new fairy tales." A slight examination of the rollicking pages shows that it is more than a collection; it is a selection of the best gems out of a heap of jewels. The author, a native of Madras, and a graduate both of her University and of a London law school, gathered while at home a rich store of tales, proverbs, jokes, anecdotes, and colloquial curiosities, chiefly from the lips of travellers, traders, or sailors from various countries of Asia. Three score of

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the stories he selected for setting in English, garnishing them well with the idioms and wisdom-morsels of the land in which they first crystallized. Believing that Arabia, Hindustan, and Persia have long enough claimed to be the homes of story, Mr. Raju locates his relators in China, around a prince, and puts the narratives in the mouths of sixty mandarins. These wonder-stories are certainly new in English, though we recognize more than one which, while unpublished in China or Japan, may still be heard under the mat awnings of Tokio or Canton. In doing them into English Mr. Raju has pared off the local moralizing, and all tedious or prolix portions, so that each story leaps of itself, like a Mexican bean. Through all limitations and difficulties, such as beset ordinary mortals, the plot moves to its goal, and the ogre or monster gets his deserts quickly. We find these Far-Eastern fairy tales have beneath them the same root-ideas as ramify underneath Western wonder-lore. Somehow, the "vindictive circumstance," or the law of compensation, spoils the fun of the tyrant or nullifies the power of the dragon. The lovely princess or fair-minded boy is released in good season and due time. Even the Chinese Titania, while allowing the giant a colossal body, reduces his brain to a minimum. The dragon, with all his locomotive machinery of wing, feet, tail, and fin, and enginery of hoof, tooth, claw, or fire-breath, is outwitted by bright lady or small boy. Indeed, our sympathies almost go out in favor of the big creatures, who invariably get the worst of it. The stories are of Persian, Malay, Cochin-Chinese, Corean, and Chinese origin. Some are funny extravaganzas, some mirror national prejudices, and all are full of sly humor, local hits, and common-day logic turned upside down. To give merely the titles is to show the feast of fat things which Mr. Raju has prepared for both young and old folks. Here are a few: "The Fairy Periwinkle of Tonquin," "Little Tullima and the Sunbeam," "The Giant Gimlac and the Philosopher Nee Wang," "The Wonderful Pair of Spectacles," "The Five Princes that Loved a Fairy," "The Story of the Creeper of Lightning," etc. The book is delightfully illustrated by Gordon Browne, who seems to have caught the real spirit of most of these Asiatic wonder-stories.

Among the recent additions to the series "The Story of the Nations" (G. P. Putnam's Sons) is the 'Story of Spain,' by E. E. and Susan Hale. In the case of Spain, the general prospectus of the series led us to expect, not a very complete and detailed history, but a somewhat freer use of what it calls "the side-lights of the poets and novelists" than in the case of most other nations. We were also led to expect that the younger class of readers, for whom the series is more especially intended, would get from its perusal a correct and well-proportioned, even if somewhat meagre, outline of the history of the country. This book, however, is utterly destitute of all historical perspective or proportion. The romantic side-lights are electric lights; the lights of real history are mere tallow candles. Of the 396 pages, exclusive of the table of contents and the index—which, by the way, are very good—the first 150 cover the period from the commencement to the establishment of the Moorish power in the eighth century; while the four centuries between the accession to the throne of Ferdinand and Isabella and the present time, a period which includes by far the most important events in the history of Spain, is "done" in 99 pages, one-fourth of which are occupied by pictures, poetical translations, and blank leaves. The stories of the Abencerrages, of Bernardo del Carpio, of St. James, of Roland, of the Cid, are told with all their romantic accompaniments, although the authors admit that "the historians" consider them not even founded on fact; while the Spanish Armada—as, indeed, the whole war between England under Elizabeth and Spain under Philip II.—is not even alluded to. Mr. Green, in his 'Short History of the English People,' says: "With the defeat of the Armada began a series of victories which broke the power of Spain, and changed the political aspect of the world." The total omission of events so important to Spain can hardly be excused on the ground urged by the authors for the omission of the wars with the Netherlands, that "they scarcely belong here."

Again, quotations of Spanish unaccompanied by translations are certainly out of place in a book in which there is often an evident attempt to write down to the level of very young readers. Thus (p. 227), in describing the departure of the Moorish King from his capital, Grenada, after surrendering it to Ferdinand and Isabella, the authors say: "The spot is still pointed out where the Moorish King paused to look back upon his lost kingdom. It is called 'El ultimo sospiro del moro.'" The translation not being given, of course all the poetry of the designation is lost, except for the very small number of American boys and girls who understand Spanish. Some of the misprints in the book are ludicrous, and some misleading; a couple of specimens will do. On page 120 we are told: "He [Leovigild] put an end to the domination of the Sueves, who had for nearly *two hundred centuries* troubled the country." Even the slowest-paced evolutionist would hardly require so long a time as this to evolve a tribe of savages. On page 179, in the description of the battle between the Saracens and the Franks, we read: "Archbishop Turpin blessed the host, and *assailed* the Franks as they knelt on the ground," etc. Of course "assailed" is a misprint for "assoiled"; but as the latter is not a common word, the young reader may be excused for wondering at the Archbishop's treatment of his own men. The following, on page 392, is something worse than a misprint: "They [the Cortes] offered the crown to Amadeo, the second son of King Humbert of Italy." The romantic tales of which a large part of this volume is made up are generally those of which every person of liberal education wishes to know something, and as a collection of these the book has some value; as a history, it may take the place which some one of the series must necessarily occupy—at the foot.

'The Making of New England' (Scribners), by Sam. Adams Drake, is the story in outline of the exploration and settlement of that section down to the formation of the confederacy of the colonies in 1643. From its clear arrangement, simple style, and the well-sustained interest of the narrative, it makes an excellent introduction to the history of the beginnings of this country, and is, in fact, intended to be read in connection with the school text-books. The author avoids burdening his story with many dry details, by putting them in notes at the end of each chapter. The pictures well illustrate the text; but we think a general map of New England, so shaded as to show the progress of settlement during the successive periods treated, would have been more useful to the reader than the small maps actually given.

In 'The Children of Old Park's Tavern' (Harpers) Mrs. Frances A. Humphrey has produced a very pleasant story of the "South Shore" of Massachusetts as it was in the stage-coach days, when Webster was a member of political conventions, and children with old-fashioned names played old-fashioned games and held their elders in due respect. Dolly and Ned will delight the hearts of all right-thinking young people. Their youthful adventures about the quaint old tavern and among the woods and marshes will interest young readers whose tastes have not been vitiated by the sensational stuff that passes for juvenile literature with many careless parents. Ned's manly bearing, whenever he has done wrong, in forcing himself to look at his actions in a just light and then frankly acknowledging his fault, is conceived in a spirit of sympathy with childhood unusually true and strong, and cannot help but appeal to the better side of any boy's nature who makes a friend of Ned—as we hope many boys (and girls, too) will do.

'Amusing Adventures' (Mrs. Frank Leslie's Publishing House) is a very well described journey of three American lads from New York to India. They visit London, Paris, Venice, and Vienna, and pass through Servia and Bulgaria on their way to Constantinople during last year's war. Their route thence to India is by the Black Sea, Persia, and Afghanistan. A good deal of geographical and historical information about these places and countries is conveyed in an entertaining way, and probably few young readers would detect the fact that the book is written for the pictures, which are very numerous and in many cases exceedingly good. There should have been a general map of the route which they followed, even if it had to be made expressly.

What befell two sailor boys on a yacht manned by boys is the subject of Mr. David Ker's 'Into Unknown Seas' (Harpers). The incidents are very improbable as well as sensational, but the story is thoroughly readable.

The experience of a little girl during her first visit to London is related by Ismay Thorne in a 'Six Years' Darling' (E. P. Dutton & Co.) in a most engaging way. The various haps and mishaps of Trix and Pussie are very true to life and full of humor. The illustrations, by T. Pym, are admirable.

'Rolf House' (Harpers), by Lucy C. Lillie, is the sequel of 'Nan,' and shows how some boys and girls, suddenly left orphans and nearly destitute, struggled to support themselves for a time by keeping an "emporium" for the sale of fancy work. The story is well told, and the characters of the unselfish heroine and her brave cousins are made very attractive; but is it well for children to have the most terrible misfortune which can befall them disguised as it is here and in books of this class?

In 'Rolf House,' as also in 'Jo's Opportunity' (Harpers), by the same author, the truth is wisely emphasized that a girl need not lose her sense of fun and her enjoyment of youthful pleasures for having high purposes of usefulness to those about her. Jo is a poor girl whose native goodness is fostered by her devotion to a girl who has helped and trusted her when all others regarded her as an irreclaimable outcast.

'The Riverside Museum' (T. Y. Crowell & Co.), by "Jak," is a distinct advance on 'Birchwood,' of which it is the sequel. The author has endeavored to show, very successfully, in our opinion, that both boys and girls can find much pleasure, as well as profit, in studying some branch of natural history. The narrative is thoroughly healthy in tone, and does not depend upon sensational incidents to sustain its interest. The account of the old naturalist is very amusing.

A good deal of information about bees is very pleasantly given by Maurice Noel in 'Buz' (Henry Holt & Co.). The daily life of the hive, the division of labor, the perils of the bees, and their marvellous instinct are brought clearly before the mind. One forgets at times that the purpose of the book is not simply entertainment, but instruction.

Few books are better fitted to awaken in boys a healthy impulse for out-door life than the 'Boys' Book of Sports' (The Century Company), edited by Maurice Thompson. It opens with the tale, by the editor, of 'Marvin and his Boy Hunters,' in which instruction in the use of fire-arms is

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very skilfully and entertainingly given. This is followed by chapters on archery, fishing, boat-building and sailing, camping, swimming, photographing, etc., and ending with a capital account of a base-ball game, in which the science of effective pitching is taught. These are by different writers, as Charles L. Norton, D. C. Beard, W. L. Alden, and others, who uniformly show great cleverness in their explanations and directions; those on boat-building and ice-sailing, by Mr. Norton, especially being models of accurate and simple description. The illustrations are all admirable, and some are of great beauty. The greater part of this book has already appeared in *St. Nicholas*, but some chapters are entirely new.

'The Little Master' (Boston: Lee & Shepard), by J. T. Trowbridge, recites the struggles of a young teacher to secure discipline in a country district-school. It is interesting, no doubt, but does not leave a pleasant impression on the reader's mind.

It is a relief to turn from the sensational incidents, the slang, and the vulgarity which characterize too many of the children's books of the present time, to the late Mrs. J. H. Ewing's 'A Flatiron for a Farthing' (Boston: Roberts Bros.). She displays a wonderful insight into the workings of the mind of a lonely and fanciful boy, and it is hard to realize that the work is fiction and not an autobiography. The other characters, the nurse and the rector especially, are exceedingly well drawn. The story is true to life, also, in the sudden transitions from grave to gay, and the humor of some passages is only equalled by the tender pathos of others. There is a delicate charm about it which will, no doubt, be more perceptible to the old than to the young, but no boy or girl can read it without being the better for the pure atmosphere which it breathes, as well as the gentle life which it pictures.

'Inglenook Stories' (E. P. Dutton & Co.), by Mrs. Stanley Leathes, are four in number, simply told, and charmingly illustrated with pictures by M. Erwin.

Emigrant Life in Kansas. By Percy G. Ebbutt. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.; Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

THE author of this book left England when a child but ten years old, and came to this country with his father and brother. They were emigrants for Davis County, Kansas, and their aim was to engage in farming and cattle-raising. The history of the first six or seven years of their life in the West is told by Mr. Ebbutt with fidelity and clearness. He has not wilfully misrepresented, we imagine, though an occasional error is noticeable in his statement of facts. The basis of the survey, for instance, which divides the land into ranges and townships is not the intersection of two lines at the centre of the State; nor is it true, without reservation, that small grain, such as wheat and oats, will grow better than will Indian corn on sod—that is, the first breaking.

But Mr. Ebbutt's errors are always unimportant. His book is absolutely real and honest. The impression which it gives of the homesteader's life is a true one, and the simplicity and plainness of the narrative are refreshing. There is no effort to form an opinion for the reader; there is just the record of the writer's observations and experiences during the most impressionable period of his life. There results a genuine picture of a phase of American life concerning which people east of the Mississippi have but a vague conception. No small number of persons in the United States have never heard of sod houses; but of the also large number who not only have heard of them and realize that the homesteaders in Kansas and Nebraska live in them, but have even seen them from the window of a palace car, how few really appreciate their part in the social economy of the growing West, or can fancy the sort of existence which their occupants lead. A perusal of Mr. Ebbutt's book will help to fuller knowledge in this direction. One may gain, too, some idea of the rapidity with which the West is just now being developed, especially if he is given to understand that Davis County is already among the thickly settled counties of the State. It would amuse a farmer, even out by the Colorado line, to read the chapter on harvesting. "The grain was all cut by machines; one never sees a reaping-hook out there. It requires about six men to keep up with a machine." The reaper that requires about six men to do the binding is now nearly as obsolete as the reaping-hook; and the self-binder, driven by one of the boys or the "old woman," leaves the bundles cut and tied and ready for the shock.

There is every now and then in the book a paragraph of natural history, which reads like a school-boy's essay, enumerating the different kinds of trees. Mr. Ebbutt would be surprised to know that the devil's darning-needle or snake feeder, which he seems to think a strange insect, is only the dragon-fly, and that he might have learned this from a writer as far away from entomology as Archbishop Trench.

The Age of Electricity, from Amber-Soul to Telephone. By Park Benjamin, Ph.D. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1886.

"THIS little work," we are told in the preface, "is not a technical treatise, nor is it addressed in any wise to the professional electrician." It will doubtless find readers among those who are without time or inclination for serious study of the subject, but wish to be what is called "well informed" upon scientific topics of the day—a condition liable to become what Charles Kingsley describes as "knowing a little of everything and knowing it all ill." Mr. Benjamin's book is gossipy, entertaining, and superficial. Its delicate parlor flavor suggests as a fitting title for it, 'The Ladies' Handbook of Electricity.' The author avoids practical detail, and dilutes the information he gives with humorous comments, anecdotes, and poetry.

The first four chapters relate to early experiments and discoveries, and those following, respectively, to the galvanic battery, the electro-magnet, the dynamo-electric machine, the electric light, electromotors, electrolysis, the telegraph, the telephone, the induction coil, and miscellaneous applications of electricity. A better arrangement would place consecutively such related subjects as dynamos and motors, the galvanic battery and electrolysis; and the explanation of the induction coil might well precede the references to it in chapters xi and xii.

The descriptions are for the most part clearly given, especially in treating of principles and simple types of applications, where the ground gone over is frequently summarized—a valuable help to beginners. It seems, however, rather an unnecessary resort to primary-class blackboard methods to present cuts illustrating, respectively, the magnet and the unresponsive silver churn of "Patience," and the reciprocal action in the case of an iron churn! On the other hand, the author sometimes sacrifices clearness to brevity, notably in his description of Prof. Jenkins's telpherage circuit, which is faulty and insufficient, and, but for the illustrations, would be wholly unintelligible to the class of readers addressed.

In reference to the telephone, the author's promised endeavor "to state facts, without partisan color," is not particularly successful. Opinion, like murder, "will out," as is illustrated in the rather hysterical statement in the preface, that "the present telephone war . . . is fast becoming . . . a national issue involving the rights of the people against corporate monopoly, and perhaps also in some degree the integrity of our patent system." Again, the index accords to Mr. Bell, as to Reis, the title to "telephonic investigations" only, while Drawbaugh is credited with "inventions" in the same line. Another straw which serves as an opinion-vane is on pages 294-5, where it is said of Mr. Bell that, "just as Reis had done before him and the inventor of the phonautograph before Reis, he made a hollow tube [!] and covered one end with a piece of membrane. The apparatus as Mr. Bell says he made it is represented in Fig. 122. . . . Unfortunately, when he caused the instruments to be made, they would not operate. He says he 'knew from theory that the articulation was there,' but there is obviously a wide difference between knowing the presence of a thing by theory and producing it. This was the condition of affairs when . . . the monopoly of a great public need fell into the hands of" Mr. Bell. The courts, with information before them similar to that open to Mr. Benjamin, have arrived at a different conclusion.

Among the many engravings, we recognize, besides those acknowledged in the preface as taken from Niaudet's work, several from Deschanel's 'Electricity and Magnetism,' and others (although on a smaller scale here) from Thomson's 'Dynamo-Electric Machinery.' In addition to the smaller cuts are five full-page illustrations. The typography is good, with the exception of two or three mistakes in reference-numbers, and the book is attractively bound.

Genius in Sunshine and Shadow. By Maturin M. Ballou. Boston: Ticknor & Co. 1887.

THIS is a volume of what might be called the "chit-chat" of a reader with a good memory and a standard English library. It is a rambling collection, or rather mental drifting together, of the facts of literary, artistic, or dramatic lives, as they are viewed under certain lights. To illustrate: the earlier divisions—there is no table of contents or chapter-heading—tell what noted men or women rose from what poor employments or unfavorable conditions; what stimulants such and such persons used, and what idiosyncrasies of dress or surroundings such and such required before sitting down to write, or whether this one rode horseback or that one walked out-of-doors when composing; and so the volume wanders on through a twice-told tale of gossipy library-talk. It has not the dignity of Disraeli, or any of the interesting writers of the sort of composition it seems to aim at, because it has not the virtue of research, or the quality of literary intimacy and revelation, or the sense of personality which a talker ought to give to his words. But the author confesses that he had no purpose in view, and merely gives these notes to the world at the request of his publisher.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Abbot, Willis J. Blue Jackets of '61: A History of the Navy in the War of Secession. Illustrated. $3.
Ashton, J. Romances of Chivalry, Told and Illustrated in Facsimile. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.00.
Baird, Prof. H. M. The Huguenots and Henry of Navarre. With maps. 2 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.
Brewer-Laubscher. Ohio Corporations Other than Municipal, as Authorized by the Old and New Constitutions and Regulated by Statute. 2d ed., enlarged. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.
Brooks, E. S. Chivalric Days, and the Boys and Girls who Helped to Make Them. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.00.
Brydges, H. A Fortnight in Heaven: An Unconventional Romance. Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.
Champsaur, F. Le Cerveau de Paris. Boston: Schoenhof.
Charles, Emily Thornton. Lyrical Poems, Songs, Pastorals, Roundelays, War Poems, Madrigals. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2.00.
Christie, R. C. Etienne Dolet. Tradult sous la direction de l'auteur par C. Stryienski. Boston: Schoenhof.
Colbeck, C. French Readings from Roman History. Macmillan & Co. $1.10.

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